B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XII NO. 221— BOMBAY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SHIPPING

NOTICE

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G. P. O. Box 162
Telephone No. 1226.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via. Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passport.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Sept	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..	..	11,086
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND* ..	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,272
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,627
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	..	16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
27th ,, 1925	DELIA ..	MANTUA* .	10,902
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	..	16,227
24th ,,	DELTA .	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA .	..	15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA .	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND .	..	11,430
21st ,,	DELTA .	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	..	16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,903
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 65 & £ 62	£ 60 & £56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
26th Sept.	MULBERA ..	9,100
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
15th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec. 1925.	MARGHA ..	8,258
9th Jan.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
30th ,,	MANORA ..	7,888
20th Feb.	MOLVATA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA.
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,819	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
19th Sept..	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
20th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi vi Kathiawar.
2nd ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi vi Kathiawar.
24th ,, ..	PANKURA ..	Busreh vi Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
1st Oct.	KAROA	East & Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steame..	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Aki Maru.	Y Kawashima	6023	17th ,,	29th Sept
*Sado Maru.	I. Nivi	5898	28th ,,	12th Oct.
*Tokushima Maru	K. Kamiyama	5976	17th Oct	31st ,,
*Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5945	28th ,,	11th Nov.

* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong..	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. :—20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES

TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Celebes				
Maru.	J. Kurimura	5863	11th Sept.	24th Sept.
*Honolulu Maru	Yamanoi	5750	27th Sept.	11th Oct.
Borneo Maru	K. Orihara	5864	29th Sept.	9th Oct.
Altai Maru	H. Megura.	7772.	6th Oct.	20th Oct.
* Sumatra Maru	Y. Saito	5750	11th Oct	26th Oct.

*Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Taj Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay
P. O. Box No. 385.
Phone No 22150.
Cable Address: "SHOSEN."

Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?

You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality; gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality; wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
TINNEVELLY. (S. INDIA.)

CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal India (Dep. 5.).

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.

BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK:

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, Etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers
Price List on Application

	Rs.	a.	p.
Fancy Donegal Tweed Coat ..	22	8	0
White Office Trousers 3 for ..	13	0	0
White Oxford Twill Shirts 3 for	12	0	0

Made to your measure.
Perfect Fit and Style Guaranteed.

J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL CIVIL, MILITARY and NAVAL
TAILORS and GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water. Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment, etc.. can also be had,

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY 4.

PFAFF SEWING MACHINES
BELL & Co., Ltd.
SOLE AGENTS.
Branches:—Lalbag—Bombay Poona, Ahamadnagar, Belgaum, Hubli, Sholapur, Bijapur, Kolhapur, Sangli Balsar, Nasik and Etc.
V. V. THAKUR,
Managing Director.
BELL & CO., LTD. BOMBAY 2

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubai's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8, per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over .. Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
C. M. SHAH & Co., Chief Agents:— For Bombay Presidency Kapola Building, Ardeshir Dadi Street, Bombay.
S. H. THACKER, Chief Agents;— For Gujrat, Kathiawar, Raipur, Narwada, No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.
P. C. ROY, M. A. B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA
Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakordwar Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANVASSERS for Fire and Marine Insurance business. Apply Box No. 492, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R56

WANTED—A LECTURER to teach Philosophy to the University classes to join from 1st October, 1924. Salary Rs. 200-25-400. Apply stating qualifications, etc., to the REGISTRAR, Muslim University, Aligarh.
A R26661

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, 261, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA, offers short Post-graduate courses to practising Dentists. Apply for particulars to the PRINCIPAL.
A R40

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency, for a British Firm of Paper makers and Exporters, handling their own products as well as Continental, Scandinavian, etc., mills manufactures. No application considered unless experience, terms, business prospects, and Bank references, etc., are fully detailed. Apply "REPRESENTATIVES", P.O. Box No. 372, Calcutta. 20675
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ENERGETIC YOUNG GUJARATI: EXCEPTIONAL all round abilities, thorough knowledge of Accounts, Typing Correspondence and Office work. Can manage factually property, household and charitable affairs. Best testimonials. Write Box No. 493, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R66

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET IMMEDIATELY, well-ventilated and extensive third floor, Goculdas Tejpal Girls' School Building, 102, Hornby Road. Terms moderate. Apply to SECRETARY, on premises. 20688
C

TO LET—Two up-to-date FLATS in our new building at Hughes Road. All modern conveniences, roomy and airy, rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT, (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. 20627
C

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED URGENTLY—About 3,500 sq. feet space on ground floor in (1) Apollo Street, (2) Meadows Street, (3) Humam Street, (4) Church Gate Street, (5) Dalal Street or (6) Bank Street, at reasonable rent. Apply Box No. 495, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" stating particulars and rent. 20646
D

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Good Second-Hand 5 BEARINGS SINGLE ROLLER GINS of Platt Bros., complete and one Single Kappas opener of Platt Bros. Write to Post Box No. 150, Bombay.
K R61

FOR SALE—One DIESEL OIL ENGINE, 370 H.P. in first class condition, good as new, complete with double air compressor etc. Also one HYDRAULIC COTTON BALING PRESS by Henry Berry, Leeds, complete with pumps, etc. Delivery can be given at Bombay or Calcutta. For further particulars apply P. O. Box No. 389, Bombay. K20694

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA AGUE MIXTURE.

A Positive Preventive and Effective Remedy For ALL KINDS of FEVER. It possesses powerful germicidal properties. Where quinine, etc. injections have failed, a few bottles have proved marvellously efficacious. It also acts as a gentle laxative. It does not contain arsenic, aspirin, mercury or quinine, the after-effects of which are injurious. Sold Everywhere.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T Th

FOR SALE—As a closing concern: The Stock of Fire-bricks, fireclay, French Chalk, Ginning oil, Clay Pipes, etc., are FOR SALE. Write to E. EBRAHIM & CO., Jumma Musjid, AHMEDABAD.
T R49

ALFRED NUNDY—REVOLUTION or EVOLUTION Rs. 3; Indian Unrest 1919-20 Rs. 2/8/0; Professor Sapre—The Reformed Constitution of British India Rs. 2/8/0; Growth of Indian Constitution And Administration Rs. 4. S.N. RAO BROTHERS, c20, Simplex Building, Pasvalla Street Girgaon, BOMBAY.
T R64

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860)—Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines at wholesale rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H. M. D., Principal.
T R11092

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—BABY TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLE 3½ H.P. In good condition Price Rs. 850, nearest offer considered MEHTABSINGH SUTHALIA, (Via Biaora) Central India.
JA R73

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop,

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE (Established 24 years). A Special Professional Accountants' Course for non-Matrics is just introduced. Immediate enrolments invited. Great Western Bldg., Apollo St.
R36

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc. etc. and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 Postage As. 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, 2nd October, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th September 1924, to the 9th October, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
R. D. TATA,
Director.

Bombay, 16th September, 1924.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

6 % DEBENTURE LOAN OF RS. 160 LAKHS,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER-SUPPLY IN BOMBAY.

REPAYABLE ON 1ST DECEMBER, 1954.

1. With the sanction of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites tenders for the above loan.

2. The Loan is raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loan will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 12 o'clock (noon), Bombay Time, daily from Monday, September 22nd, up to Tuesday, the 30th September, 1924. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 6 per cent. Debenture Loan of 160 lakhs" and deposited with the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the 21st October, 1924.

8. In the event of the Loan being oversubscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable, which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made, as specified in clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—
(a) Cash or currency notes.
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(c) Government Promissory Notes, War Bonds or War Loan, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, War Bonds, War Loan, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, will in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest, on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half-yearly in Bombay at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the loan on the dates of repayment mentioned above.

15. Interest will be paid in Bombay by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, or such other agent or agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf as follows:—
From the date of payment in full to the 30th November, 1924, on 1st December, 1924, and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the date specified in clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office or may be made out as per specimen printed herewith.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 15th September, 1924.

FORM OF TENDER.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION'S 6 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF RS. 160 LAKHS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER SUPPLY IN BOMBAY.

To
THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I/We, the undersigned, hereby apply for .....Debentures* aggregating Rs. .....of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated the 15th September, 1924, each Debenture to be of the value noted on the reverse, and I/we send herewith† .....being 2 per cent. deposit on the par value of the Debentures, and I/we undertake to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me/us and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, on or before the 21st October, 1924.

The amount I/we undertake to pay for these Debentures is Rs. §.....per cent.

Signature.....
Address.....

Date September, 1924.

*Denominations of Debentures to be filled in on the reverse. The Superscription on the Cover enclosing the tender must be clear and distinct.

†Here enter cash, cheque on a Bank in Bombay, or Government Promissory Notes or Debentures, as provided in Clause 10 of the particulars and conditions of the Loan.

§The rate should be entered here.

DEBENTURES REQUIRED.

Number of Pieces.	Value of each. Rs.	Total Value, Rs.
Total..		Total..

20673

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for posts of SUB-INSPECTORS in the Bombay City Police Force.

2. Only Indians *who are residents of the Bombay Presidency* and possess the following qualifications need apply:—

Age.—Between 22 and 25 years.

(N.B.—In proof of the correct date of birth the applicant will have to produce *in original at the time of selection* (1) Extract of municipal or village register of births, or a Memo from the Municipal Officer or the Mamlatdar of the Taluka that the applicant's date of birth is not traceable in the register of births, (2) horoscope, (3) entries in books of family accounts, (4) certified copies of School or College registers, and (5) any other evidence.)

EDUCATION.—At least School Leaving Examination.

A good knowledge of Marathi or Gujarati is essential.

HEIGHT.—Not less than 5 ft. 5 inches.

Chest measurement.—Not less than 33" (deflated.)

Certificates from two respectable persons as to moral character and social standing.

3. Selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of training for 15 months in the Central Police Training School, Nasik, commencing from 5th January, 1925. During the course of training they will draw a monthly allowance of Rs. 40 and will have to conform to all the rules and regulations of the School. On successfully passing out of the School, they will be appointed as Sub-Inspectors on probation for 12 months on pay Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus free quarters, free outfit of uniform on appointment, conveyance allowance Rs. 15 per month, and clothing allowance Rs. 10 per month. On expiry of the probationary period they will be confirmed if found satisfactory.

4. Before admission into the School selected candidates will be required to pass a physical test to show that they are thoroughly fit for outdoor employment and are free from any disease likely to interfere with their efficiency as police officers; they must be vaccinated or if already vaccinated must be re-vaccinated.

5. Intending applicants should forward their applications with a specimen of their handwriting, and copies of certificates and testimonials to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, before the 10th November 1924.

D. HEALY,
Offg: Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 16th Sept. 1924.

20693

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay for the appointment of a Municipal Auditor under Section 136 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. The appointment will be for the official year ending 31st March, 1925, but will be renewable annually at the pleasure of the Corporation. The maximum remuneration payable is Rs. 7,500 per annum. Persons already in Municipal Service are not debarred from applying.

Applicants are requested to state age, experience and present employment, if any, and to send *copies only* of certificates with their applications which should reach the undersigned not later than the 30th September, 1924.

A. A. MOULVI.
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, 15th September, 1924.

20669

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "Aki Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 17th September, 1924, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2807 of 1924.

Short Cause.

NANABHAI HORMUSJI MOOS of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, Receiver in Suit No. 3937 of 1923 and 3146 of 1923, residing at Bandra, without the Fort Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

ABDUL HAMID HABIBBHAI of Bombay, Mohamedan Inhabitant, residing at Khoja Street, without the Fort Bombay ... Defendant

To,
ABDUL HAMID HABIBBHAI, the defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed this suit for specific performance of the agreement for purchase that in the alternative for damages and for costs.

And please take notice that the High Court has fixed the 7th day of October, 1924, for the hearing and final disposal of the suit.

And please take notice that this notice is given pursuant to the Chamber Order dated the 15th day of September, 1924.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1924.

PANDIA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

20687

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2874 of 1924.

SHORT CAUSE.

NANABHAI HORMASJI MOOS, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Bandra, without the Fort, Receiver in suit Nos. 3937 of 1923 and 3146 of 1923. Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) CHARANDAS CHATURBHUJ, (2) DWARKADAS CHATURBHUJ (3) VITHALDAS CHARANDAS and (4) MADHAVDAS CHARANDAS, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants residing at Kalbadevi, without the Fort, Bombay. Defendants.

To
DWARKADAS CHATURBHUJ, the second Defendant abovenamed,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed this suit against the defendants for a declaration that the monthly tenancy under which the defendants occupied the premises at Kalbadevi Road ceased on the 31st July 1924 and that the defendants are no longer entitled to occupy the same and for Rs. 4,500 and for compensation and for costs.

And please take notice that the High Court has fixed the 7th day of October, 1924, for the hearing and final disposal of the suit.

And please take notice that this notice is given pursuant to the Chamber Order dated the 15th day of September, 1924.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1924.

PANDIA AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

20686.

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAMNIVAS BANSIDHAR, of Bombay, Marwari Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 381, Hornby Road, Ismail Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those several pieces or parcels of unsurveyed Khoti land or ground (the Khot whereof is Abdul Hamid Habibbhoy) situate, lying and being at Malad, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Sasti, Jilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra now made into one together containing by admeasurement 6,256 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 25 together with the bungalow, messuages and out-houses standing thereon, being House No. 11 of Notified Area, Malad Circle, till recently known as "Jet Villa" and now called "Naoshir Villa" and the numbers and other particulars of which said several pieces of land are as under:—

No.	No.	Dhep phara.	Akar.	Local Fund.
1	54	9	4-12-0	0-4-9
2	—	7 11/2	3-15-11	0-4-0
2	57	½	0-4-3	0-0-10
4	53	6.4	0-7-0	

and all which said land and premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Hormusji Nusserwanji Kapadia, on or towards the West by the property of Sorabji Pherozsha Mehta, on or towards the North partly by the property of Antone Francis and partly by the property of Khot Abdul Hamid Habibbhoy and on or towards the South by the Valna Road.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1924.

SUKTHANKAR & GUPTE,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

20690

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the right, title and interest of HAJI SULEMAN ABDUL WAHED, late of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan, Merchant in the trust moneys standing to the credit of the current deposit account opened in the joint names of Joonas Fazal Mahomed Haji Esnail Haji Allana and the said deceased with the Imperial Bank of India.

1 KHAN BAHADUR HAJI ABDUL REHMAN HAJI MAHOMED KADWANI, residing at Kambekar Street in Bombay, (2) HAJI DAWOOD HAJI ELIAS, residing at Napeansea Road in Bombay, (3) HAJI ABDUR RAZAK HAJI HAROON, residing at Kambekar Street in Bombay, (4) ALLARAKHA HAJI JOONAS, residing at Jacheria Musjid Street in Bombay, all of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Merchants, the present trustees duly appointed by the Will of the late Sidick Haji Usman....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Third day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundredand twenty four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL,

The 3rd ay of September, 1924.

Messrs. EGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

20678

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3252 of 1921.

(1) AKBARALLY ABDULHUSSEIN ADAMJI PEERBHOY, (2) KHATIJABAI ABDULHUSSEIN ADAMJI PEERBHOY, (3) RUKHANBAI, daughter of Abdulhussein Adamji Peerbhoy and wife of Esmailbhoy Mahomedbhoy, all of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Tardeo, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs

V/s.

(1) MAHOMEDBHOY ADAMJI PEERBHOY, (2) KARIMBHOY ADAMJI PEERBHOY, (3) EBRAHIMBHOY ADAMJI PEERBHOY, (4) ALLIBHOY ADAMJI PEERBHOY (5) PEERBHOY ADAMJI PEERBHOY, all of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, carrying on business under the name and style of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons at Tardeo, outside the Fort of Bombay, and (6) BASIL NORMAN LANG, Esq., of Bombay, European Inhabitant, the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and the Assignee of the estate of the Insolvent Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, the 5th Defendant. ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 1st day of December, 1921, and by a Judge's Order herein, dated the 13th day of April, 1923, it was ordered inter alia that the abovenamed defendants 1 to 4 do execute the Conveyances of the immoveable properties at Chakla Street and Napean Sea Road in Bombay in favour of the 1st plaintiff free from all incumbrances.

And whereas by a Warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 12th day of June, 1923 certain moveable property, consisting of wooden cupboards, cushion sofas, Cushion Chairs, Easy Chairs, dressing tables, one wooden swing, wooden hat-stands, wooden chairs, wooden writing tables, picture frames, two iron safes, one large round marble table, two clocks, one iron press, Mehta boxes, teapoys, 3 wooden sofas, 3 wooden benches, etc., and lying partly at Charni Road and partly at Tardeo was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the Warrant of Sale of moveable property, dated the 27th day of August, 1924, put up for Sale by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1924, at 4 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) in the premises, opposite to the Charni Road Station, without the Fort, the portion of the aforesaid moveable property, lying there and on the 6th day of October, 1924 at 4 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) in the premises at Tardeo the portion of the aforesaid moveable property lying at Tardeo.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of September, 1924.

ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. LITTLE AND CO.,
1st Plaintiff's Attorneys.

20692

AUCTION SALES.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort,
Opp. Tarachand Ramsharan,
Below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No. 24065.

GRAND WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers will this day THURSDAY, the 18th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their show room at above address.

Household made-to-order teak and black wood season wood dining drawing and bedroom all sorts of furniture.

Fire-proof Iron safes, etc.

On account and at risk of the partner's concerned.

Diamond, emerald, pearl and ruby ornaments such as rings, booty, earrings, collar, toranhas, bangles, etc.

Property is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th Sept. 1924.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE

NOTICE.

Under instructionus received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the undersigned will hold a Public Auction outside the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, the 26th September, 1924, at 2 p.m. of the following Serviceable and unserviceable stores including Clothing:—

A large quantity of clothings, Frocks drill, Putties, Pagrees, Khakee and white socks, Flannel and Cotton Payjamas, Coats drill white, nets mosquito, cups earthern, cups eggs of sorts, Butter dishes, mugs, Tea pots, Plates dinner, Engineering tools of various descriptions, carpenter tools, miscellaneous parts of A. T. carts, Coats warm, Shirts, Blouses, serge, axes pick heads, Felt, Leather Water-bottles, Tubs, Shovels, Gunny, Canvas, Tin, Vices, Barrows wheels, weights Anvils, Cordage cotton, Tape, Mamooties, Cordage, Hemp, Enamel ware, Web Jhools, Steel-Mild Scrap Steel Cast Scrap, Bellows, Rags, crockery ware, Boxes, Buckets, Ground sheets, Pipe hose, Camp kettles, Basins, Drums Saws, Scales of sorts, Knives, Spoons Basins, etc.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

(1) When bids are accepted subject to the approval of the D. E. O. S. Simla in the case of Metal or Machinery 5 per cent. of the accepted Offer shall be received in advance as security deposit to be forfeited in the case of failure to pay the remaining amount and remove the stores within a week from the date of final acceptance.

(2) When bids are accepted in the case of other stores and the transaction is not a cash payment one 25 per cent of the accepted offer shall be received in advance as a security deposit to be forfeited in case of failure to pay the remaining amount and remove the stores immediately after the sale is over. Some of the lots will be sold conditionally.

(3) The lot or lots which have not been paid for or not removed as above will be resold without giving notice and the purchasers will have no claim to any profit acquired. In the event of any loss occurring by such resale, it will be recovered from the purchasers.

(4) No complaints can be considered for the condition, quantity or weight of stores contained in any particular lot.

(5) Offers for Load will only be accepted from those holding Licenses to deal in lead.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

R50

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE MULLS, GREY SHIRTING, SARIES, FOULARD PRINTS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 18th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

By order of the Ralli Bros.

80—Pieces White Mulls No. 3931—5555—1703 about.

19—to—20 yards 53 to 58 inch.

About 40 Pieces Grey Shirting No. 2000—900000—1975 to 95.

By order of the Office Concerned.

121 Pieces Turkey Red and Pink Saries 2/9 yards 50 inches.

45 Pieces Foulard Prints No. 100000 each about 5½ yards 27 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MALAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in suit No. 2592 of 1922 (Bhoopaty-Virrayya vs. Sakinabai widow of Alladina Ladak Damji and others) and pursuant to the provision of the Court's order dated 12th April 1924, directing the Receiver to sell the property on account and at the risk of the estate of Hiralal Maganlal the defaulting purchaser who has become an Insolvent, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 6th proximo sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Malad, Taluka Salsette, District Thana in the Registration Sub-District Bandra containing by admeasurement 2638 square yards or thereabouts being according to Malad Town planning scheme old Plot No. 4 and New Plot No. 3 yielding Batty Paras 6 3/4 assessed by the Khot of Malad at Rs. 3/9/7 and bounded on the East New Plot No. 4 belonging to Ranchhoddas Kalyanji on the West by New Plot No. 24,—on the South by New Plot No. 5 belonging to Mrs. Ursuka De Conta and on the North by a public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Solicitors or to the Undersigned. a

AUCTION SALE OF PENCILS, CEYLON, TEA, PAINT, COMPOSITION, AND FEEDING BOTTLES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned.

9 cases pencils about 200 gross No. 804 and 903.

By order of the Office concerned.

49 cases each 100 lbs. Ceylon broken Tea.

43 Tins Marine Iron paint one gallon.

6 Tins Red Yacht composition, one gallon.

20 cases each, 12 doz. glass feeding bottles. Boat shape.

5 cases each, 20 gross Hasps and staples, size 4½ to 6.

5 cases each 100 box Brass foils.

1 Godrej safe on stand.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esquire, Receiver in Suit No. 2287 of 1919. (Zulekhabhai vs. Aishabhai). Gold ornaments, Ear rings, Rings, Bracelet of Amber beads silver googhries, langers, foot ornaments, etc.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.

1 second-hand rubber tyred mail-coach.

1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.

1 Waler horse in harness.

1 Chevrolet Motor car 4 cylinder, five-seater 15-20 H. P. in good running order.

1. Humber Motor car.

4 Cylinder 5 seater.

15 20 H.P. in good running order.

By order of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes—

1 four wheel vehicle.

AUCTION SALE OF PENCILS, CEYLON LANDED PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO ROAD, CHINCHPOGLY NEAR THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MILLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys, for the mortgagees and at the risk and on account of the mortgagors Khan Bahadur Mahomedally Abdul Kadar, Badrudin Ahmedji Abdeally Kadarbhai, and Mahomedally Mulla Esmailji in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage bearing date the 5th of May 1921 and made between the mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, To-day, THURSDAY, the 18th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Foras tenure land or ground (of which two hundred and six square yards or thereabouts is redeemed and Freehold) situate, lying and being at Gorupdeo Road containing by admeasurement 22309 sq. yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 99, New Nos. 16589 and 13447, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey Nos 1/3627 and D/3627 together with the messuages, tenements, bullock stables and dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 8172 (1) to 8172 (8) Street Nos. 58 and 58A to 58G E Ward No. 8173 (1) Street No. 60 E Ward No. 8173 (2) Street No. 60A, E Ward Nos. 8173 (2A), No. 8173 (2E), Street Nos. 60 A 'B to 60 AF, E Ward No. 8173 (3) Street Nos. 60B, E Ward No. 8173 (3A) and (3B) Street Nos. 60B A and 60 B B E Ward Nos. 8173 (4) Street No. 60C E Ward No. 8173 (4A) and 4B, Street Nos. 60 CA and 60 C B E Ward Nos. 8174-8175 Street Nos. 62-64 Gorapdeo Road E Ward Nos. 8176 Street No. 66 and 3-9 Gorapdeo Road and Albert Road, E Ward Nos. 8177 and 8178, Street Nos. 68 and 70 Ghorupdeo and Albert Road and E Ward Nos. 8179, Street No. 72 Gorapdeo Road and Albert Road all which premises are bounded on or towards the East by the Gorupdeo Road on or towards the West by the New City of Bombay Mills on or towards the North by the Albert Road and on or towards the South by the Chinchpogly Cross Lane Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the under mentioned auctioneers or to Messrs. Payne and Company, Solicitors at their office Mercantile Bank Buildings, Fort.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 15th September, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.

Telephone No. 23409.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALIST TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS KHARA TALAO, SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF KHARA TANK AND MUTTON STREET, DUNCAN ROAD CROSS LANE AND CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J.S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises by order of the Transferee of Mortgages and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Meya Ismail Fazla the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved under the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgages dated the 27th day of September, 1923, etc., the undermentioned valuable property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Khara Tank, Mutton Street, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3440. Three thousand, four hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New Survey no. 4361 Cadastral Survey No. 4121 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7978 (1), 7978 (2), 7978 (3) 7979 (1), 7979 (2), 7979 (3) and Street Nos. 14, 14A, 14B, 108, 108A, 108B and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the Duncan Road Cross Street on or towards the South by the Khara Tank Road, on or towards the East by the Goolam Mohidin Subhedar Street, and on or towards the West by the Chimna Butcher Street and which premises are at present in the possession and occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th Sept. 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

BEST AND VALUABLE TEAK BLACK AND SEASONED WOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SAFES, TYPEWRITER, MUSICAL BOX, CUTLERY IN CASES, GLASS, CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public and Bona-fide Auction, on SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) opp. Dawer Mansion, Motlibai Street, Byculla, very valuable made-to-order household furniture, such as very large sliding dining tables, arm chairs, mirrored sideboards by Roberts, Drawing room sofa cabinets, English Drawing room suites in 10 pieces, partition screen, cabinets, musical boxes, small and large safes, typewriter, full sized glass door almyrahs, dressing and washing tables, large brass and copper vessels also cutlery in cases, glass, crockery, platedware, etc.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of high class made-to-order household furniture, by known makers sweet-toned iron framed cottage piano, rich tapestry lined chesterfield suites, steel safe, rich glass, crockery and best platedware, etc. Sale on SUNDAY, the 21st day of September, 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.).

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the day and time mentioned above at Rachel Lodge, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, near Taj Mahal Hotel, solid teak and blackwood household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and others, consisting of sliding dining table, leather cushioned arm chairs, large sideboard Dumbwaiter, silk tapestry-lined, Chesterfield suite Cottage piano, drawing room cabinets show case, writing burough fancy teapoy, solid brass and iron single and double beds, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing and washing tables, electric lamps, rich glass, crockery, platedware.

Surplus property of J. Fetterle, Esqr., and others.

Property on view and catalogues will be published.

MISTRY & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th Sept., 1924.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS AND POST FREE.

BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.

An invaluable treatise for the young and the old, married and unmarried, as it shows the way how to attain health, wealth and prosperity. Must be a constant companion to everybody. Write for a copy to the Branch Manager, BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, MIHIJAM, E. I. R.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK

Presents

KOHINOOR SUPER-PRODUCTION

VISMI-SADI

OR

TWENTY-CENTURY

in 9 Reels.

Daily:— 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Saturday, and Sunday Extra Show at 3 P. M.

Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL-OPERA-HOUSE

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 & 10

DINKY DEAN

THE 4-YEAR-OLD SCREEN STAR

IN

A PRINCE OF A KING.

You have seen many kiddies on the films but never one like Dinky Dean. He is younger than Jackie Coogan and is a perfect artiste—clever, charming and full of life. You will take him right into your hearts. He is both the smallest and greatest film actor ever seen.

PATHE GAZETTE

FLIP-FLOPS

MACK SENNETT COMEDY.

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4, Including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5-30 p.m. to 11 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.

ELMO LINCOLN in "ROMANCE OF TARZAN"

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY

AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"THE FRENCH DOLL" with MAE MURRAY.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

ELMO LINCOLN in "TARZAN OF THE APES"

Opening To-morrow!

FRIDAY—19th SEPTEMBER.

BOMBAY'S NEW PALATIAL PICTURE—HOUSE

CINÉ MADELEINE

TRAM TERMINUS, GRANT ROAD.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

THE BOMBAY CINEMA SYNDICATE

With a Card of Special Attractions

Grand Opening Programme

ANY WIFE

A WILLIAM FOX PICTURE FEATURING THE MOST POPULAR SCREEN STAR.

PEARL WHITE

AND A SCREEMING 2-REEL

HAROLD LLOYD

COMEDY.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK

Sourashtra Kinematograph Co's.

SOCIETY SCOUNDREL

with a comedy

CUPID STRUCK.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

The western disturbance has passed away and rainfall has ceased in Northwest India.

Monsoon has been active in Northeast India and Central Provinces and extended feebly in the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Bihar, Central India East, North Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Southeast Madras and the North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, Kashmir and Gujerat.

Chief amounts are:—Toungoo one inch, Darjeeling three, Calcutta, Midnapore one, Noakhali two, Mymensingh, Cuttack one and a half, Daltonganj, Naya Dumka two, Purnea one, Gaya three, Nowgong one and a half, Sutna two, Hoshangabad, Audangabad one.

Forecast.—No important change.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 17th Sept. 1924.	Total since 1st June, 1924.	June 1st to 17th Sept. 1922.	June 1st to 17th Sept. 1923.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 02	45 37	67 27	63 63
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..			62 14	64 26
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital) ..	0 38	48 95	62 57	66 70
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..				58 84

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, September, 16

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.794 inches
Temperature of Air	79.2 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.0 „
Dew Point	74.5 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	88% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	7.8 „
Maximum temperature of Air ..	85.0 „
Minimum	75.4 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, SSW. W, SSE, W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	123 miles
Fall of Rain	0.37 inches
Total fall during month	5.74 „
Do. do. year	45.37 „
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 17th Sept.	0.00 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.	HIGH WATER Depth on Still.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER Depth on Still.
	Sep.	h. m.	ft. in.	Sep.	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	17	1 27	27 6	17	7 47	18 11
		13 22	27 0		20 4	17 4
Th.	18	1 59	26 9	18	8 20	19 9
		13 45	26 1		20 37	18 0
F.	19	2 32	26 0	19	8 48	19 1
		14 10	25 3		21 21	17 0
Sat.	20	2 59	26 9	20	10 4	21 6
		14 55	26 5		22 14	19 4
Sun.	21	3 59	24 5	21	12 25	21 9
		15 20	23 3		23 52	19 8
M.	22	5 15	24 1	22	6 45	17 3
		16 38	23 1		13 10	16 2
Tu.	23	7 10	24 4	23	13 53	21 2
		18 41	23 2		..	..

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 17th September 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are mostly clear and the air is generally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the northwest of the province; the minimum was almost normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the east of the province and clear or lightly clouded over the west. Humidity is in defect at Agra and in excess at Jhansi and Mainpuri. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind, lightly to moderately clouded over east Rajputana and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was generally lower than usual in Rajputana and the minimum higher in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval reports 0.36" of rain and Bhavnagar, Para 0.19". Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal.

The Central Provinces, Saugor has had 0.66" of rain, Hoshangabad 0.90" Amraoti 0.24" and Raipur 0.16". Skies are moderately clouded over the east Central Provinces and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Saugor and Raipur. Temperature was almost normal except at the former station, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.13" of rain Skies are heavily clouded over Bombay and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 85deg.0 (normal) and a minimum temperature of 77deg.0 (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0.21" of rain, Sholapur 0.37", Aurangabad 0.88" and Nizamabad 0.16". Skies are lightly clouded over northeast Hyderabad and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal.

General Remarks—The monsoon has been active in the Central Provinces and has extended into the Bombay Deccan; elsewhere it has been weak. Rainfall has been nearly gengral in north Hyderabad, and local in Kathiawar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in the Konkan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Coimbatore 0.11" and Trichinopoly 0.22".

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in the south of the Peninsula.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,450 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Observatory at 8 hours 11 minutes yesterday morning (Indian Standard Time.)

Daily Weather Telegram for the 16th September 1924 issued from Simla.

Under the influence of a western disturbance rainfall has extended again into the Punjab, and the extreme north. The monsoon remains active in northeast India and weak in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the north Central Provinces and the Konkan, and local in Lower Burma, the Punjab, Kashmir, the Northwest Frontier Province, Central India West and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the United Provinces, Gujarat and on the north Madras coast.

The principal amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay report, were: Moulmein three inches; Bhamo Dibrugarh, Silchar one; Tezpur, Shillong one and a half; Cherrapunji seven; Darjiling, Jessore one and a half; Calcutta, Bogra two; Mymensingh three; Berhampore, Angul one; Daltonganj one and a half; Gaya one; Lucknow, Lyallpur one and a half; Farachinar one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH OF SEPT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan		9.15	4.92	+4.23
Rawalpindi		23.78	21.81	+1.97
Lahore		14.38	14.48	—0.10
Hissar		7.13	10.80	—3.67
Ambala		18.91	21.09	—2.18
Delhi		19.84	21.13	—1.29
United Provinces—				
Agra		21.06	22.24	—1.18
Mainpuri		30.94	21.68	+9.24
Jhansi		37.95	31.08	+6.87
Cawnpore		43.31	29.90	+1341
Allahabad		35.72	31.77	+3.95
Sind—				
Jacobabad		1.50	2.20	—0.70
Karachi		2.25	5.87	—3.62
Rajputana—				
Ajmer		30.42	17.80	+1262
Jaipur		36.41	20.91	+1550
Kotah		42.75	25.18	+1757
Mount Abu		64.18	55.84	+8 34
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj		5.14	12.83	—7.69
Dwarka		3.81	12.19	—8.38
Veraval	0.36	13.65	16.69	—3.04
Rajkot		22.80	23.34	—0.54
Bhavnagar Para ..	0.19	8.70	18.77	—1007
Gujarat—				
Surat	0.01	39.87	36.54	+3.33
Ahmedabad		22.48	26.68	—4.20
Deesa		29.40	22.53	+6.87
Central India West—				
Neemuch		25.92	26.04	— 0.12
Indore		28.83	28.29	+0.54
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	0.02	55.20	47.38	+7.82
Saugor	0.66	36.44	38.81	—2.37
Hoshangabad ..	0.90	36.74	42.70	—5.96
Khandwa		21.55	24.70	—3.15
Akola		26.80	24.08	+1.72
Amraoti	0.24	18.04	25.47	—7.43
Nagpur	0.04	26.02	39.78	—1316
Chanda	0.09	29.52	42.63	—1311
Raipur	0.16	27.67	41.91	—1424
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.02	45.37	63.59	—18.2
Ratnagiri	..	91.19	89.85	+1.29
Mormugao	0.06	84.98	82.91	+1.67
Karwar	0.13	109.86	104.30	+5.56
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	0.21	14.32	15.83	—1.51
Ahmednagar	0.05	10.50	15.10	—4.60
Poona	..	14.50	17.90	—3.40
Sholapur	0.37	13.14	18.99	—5.85
Bijapur	..	5.72	11.62	—5.90
Belgaum	0.03	41.23	36.57	+4.66
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	0.88	15.60	21.15	—5.55
Nizamabad (Indur.)	0.16	26.37	32.85	—6.48
Hyderabad	..	22.83	21.84	+1.01
Malabar—				
Mangalore	..	124.42	103.19	+2123
Calicut	..	134.19	84.01	+4702
Cochin	..	124.80	69.52	+5533
Ceylon—				
Colombo	..	28.09	19.27	+8.82
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam ..	..	18.10	21.60	—3.50
Bellary	..	8.11	8.77	—0.66
Cuddapah	..	9.28	16.16	—6.88
Madras	..	14.02	13.16	+0.86
Bangalore	..	14.87	16.35	—1.48
Coimbatore	0.11	20.91	4.95	+1602
Trichinopoly ..	0.22	7.58	9.29	—1.71
Negapatam	0.03	4.89	9.13	—4.24

MOUNT MARY FESTIVAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Sept. 15.

The Mount Mary Festival, which has become an annual fixture, has been regularly celebrated since the year 1761, in the Mount Mary Church on the Bandra Hill.

Yesterday was its two hundred and sixty-third anniversary and though many a recent feast has been followed by fasts, according to the laws of action and reaction, the ancient feast of Mount Mary like the proverbial Faste for Johnnie Walker is becoming stronger and stronger, for whether sunshine or rain, war or peace, famine or plenty, money or no money, the Catholics, not only local but of all India regard the Bandra Mount Mary Festival as an occasion for great rejoicing in honour of the mother of God and Queen of "Heaven."

Yesterday's celebration of the feast was again a glorious success not only from the ecclesiastical and religious but also from the spectacular and connivial point of view.

The Mount Mary Festival Season will conclude with a grand Octave on Sunday, the 21st instant. Hitherto everything has passed off quite hapnily, the police *bandobast* being unimpeachable.

ANARKALI BOMB CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 15.

In connection with the bomb outrage at Anarkali, Lahore, in 1918 the C. I. D., it is understood has arrested 150 persons and already statements of two approvers have been recorded by two separate Magistrates but the proceedings being not open to the public nothing further is known. It is further reported that a similar number has been arrested under section 216 I. P. C. for giving shelter to alleged offenders. The case will shortly be tried by a Special Magistrate at Lahore. Most of the accused are said to be Babbar Akalis.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 17.

Gambhira, Catfyne, Calcutta.
Aki Maru, Kawashima, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

September 18.

Arcturus, Gorman, Calcutta.
Khandala, Downing, Durban.

LOADING.

September 17.

Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Mirzapore for Kobe.

S S Gambhira:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gambhira, 3196 tons, Captain F Catfyne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Aki Maru:—The O S K steamer Aki, Maru, 3671 tons, Captain G Kawashima, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Arcturus:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Arcturus 3816 tons, Captain F. Gorman, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Khandala:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Khandala, 3289 tons, Captain J F Downing, sailed yesterday from harbour for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, September 17.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Falkenfels 5259 Karachi L Edwards & Co.
2 Delta, 4780, Aden, 20/9, M M and Co.
3 Olympia 3272 Liverpool 22/9 Graham's Co.
5 Khandalla 3289, Durban 17/9 M M & Co.
11 Kamdahar 4153, Karachi N F. K Nixon & Co.
12 Colaba 3899 Calcutta 18/9 M M & Co.
13 Arcturus 5744 Calcutta 17/9 Volkart Bros.
16 Dongola 4742 Aden 20/9 P & O S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Riverway, 2,376, Antwerp, 16/9, Graham & Co.
2 Clan Murdoch 3683 Malabar 26/9 J Finlay and Co.
3 Barala, 1,899, P Gulf, 17/9, M M and Co.
4 Varela, 1,932, Basrah, 19/9, M M and Co.
6 Gurna 3228, Rangoon, N F. M M & Co.
9 Ormara 2978, N F, 19/9, M M & Co.
10-11 Celebes Maru 1262 Kobe 24/9 O S Kaisha.
12-13 Jalavira 2853 Rangoon 22/9 Scindia S N Co.
14 Bankura 1905 Basrah 24/9 M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

September 17.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—20 cases Indian curry powder M Poonajaji & Sons; 350 bales wool raw B Herbhaun & Co.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—130 bags mustard seed E Virji & Sons. 1 bale Indian cotton carpet embroidery J Kimatrai & Co; 5 cases cotton curtains and sandalwood boxes J Kimatrai & Co; 35 barrels wet salted goat skin H Essa & Co.

S S Falkenfels for Antwerp:—1230 bags linseed Volkart Brothers; 43 casks salted goat skin H N Haji Ess; 50 bales hemp jubulpore D M Dongaji.

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg:—4 bales Indian wool raw R Behram & Sons; 24 bags gallnuts Persian E D Sassoon Co Ltd; 10 cwt cardamoms Esmail Virji & Co; 42 bundles sandal wood Dhanji Nathoo; 50 bales Jubulpore hemp D M Dongaji.

S S Falkenfels for Bremen:—1 bale Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Bredovia for Antwerp:—2000 tons manganese ore Cox's Kings Shipping Agency.

S S Umvolin for Dunkirk:—880 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Hongkong:—100 bales grey cotton yarn Tovo M Kaisha Ltd; 1 bale Indian cotton carpets Pohoomal Bros.

S S Celebes Maru for Osaka:—150 bags Indian raw cotton Tovo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Yokkaichi:—150 bales Indian raw cotton Tovo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Nagaya:—100 bales Indian raw cotton Tovo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe:—200 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

September 17.

S S Khandalla, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From Durban:—1371 tons coal; 40 bars silver; 437 boxes gold.

From Daresaleem:—79 tusks ivory; 100 bundles old copper and brass.

From Zanzibar:—15 cases beer; 27 cases gum; 15 bags gum; 836 bales cloves; 8 bales medicines; 102 bales clove stems; 18 bales orange peels; 40 bales orange weeds.

From Mombassa:—482 bags potatoes; 1780 bales cottons; 8 cases gum; 7 bundles goat skins; 24 bundles hides; 33 bundles old zinc.

From Killindini:—1634 bales cottons.

S S Varsova, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co—From Busrah:—1 bundle gold; 5968 baskets dates; 889 bags dates.

From Karachi—32 bales cotton piecegoods; 659 bales cottons; 12 bales wool; 10 bales clothing; 1190 bags rice; 832 bags sugar; 560 bags apricots; 31 bags cummin seed; 511 bags bajree; 78 bags rapeseed; 500 bags wheat flour; 37 bags figs; 20 case aniline dye; 38 cases grapes; 18 cases raisin; 16 bundles jute cloth cut pieces.

S S Africa, Agent Marittima Italiana—From Genoa:—69 cases aluminum dishes; 45 cases cotton laces; 90 cases indigo; 187 cases cotton p. goods; 227 bales cotton p. goods; 26 bales cotton goods; 356 cases cotton goods; 10 cases woolen p. goods; 134 cases cotton & silk goods; 101 cases cotton and woollen goods; 14 packages cotton & woollen goods; 9 bales cotton & woollen goods; 8 bales silk waste yarn; 46 cases silk waste yarn; 93 bales cotton yarn; 25 cases acids; 38 cases caps; 75 cases vermouth; 10 cases glue; 10 cases cheese; 15 cases olive oil; 25 cases preserves; 77 cases woollen hats; 35 casks aniline colours; 23 casks earthenware; 45 casks tiles.

From Naples:—11700 baskets potatoes; 300 baskets garlic; 30 cases maccaroni.

S S Ceylon, Agents Graham Trading Co Ltd—From Gothenburg:—1719 bundles planned boards; 250 bundles faggot steel; 20 reels paper; 69 bales paper; 43 bales newspapers; 1215 kegs nails; 36 packages nails; 145 cases nails; 140 cases hinges; 65 cases cherry brandy heering; 51 cases blow lamps; 1757 cases matches; 10 drums carbide of calcium.

From Christiania:—102 kegs nails; 25 cases canned goods; 25 cases sterilized milk; 275 cases condensed milk.

From Antwerp:—20345 pieces mild steel bars; 1245 bundles mild steel bars; 1371 bundles steel bars; 36983 pieces steel bars; 2093 pieces steel joists; 2397 pieces mild steel angle; 886 pieces steel tees; 950 pieces steel plates; 171 bundles steel plates; 1491 bundles mild steel sheets; 18 bundles expanded metal; 260 bundles iron wire; 921 cases window glass; 19 cases paper; 30 cases provisions; 325 cases panel pins; 7700 cases vegetable fat; 75 cases aluminium circles; 15 cases colour, 136 cases nails; 24 cases playing cards; 681 cases aniline colour; 49 drums aniline colour; 45 barrels aniline colour; 322 barrels alizarine paste. 3000 bags sugar; 64 bags bolts and nuts; 20 cans dyes paste; 1765 kegs dyes paste; 47 cases dyes paste; 636 cases dyes dry; 230 kegs dyes dry; 405 drums dyes dry; 144 drums dyeing materials; 202 casks dyeing materials; 20 kegs dyeing materials; 27 cases dyeing materials.

PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

There is some reason to hope that the cotton trade is at last becoming callous to the multitudinous crop reports now issued by the Government and others writes Mr. Theo H. Price in "Commerce and Finance" (Aug. 13.) Including the Government figures given out last Friday, there were some 23 of these reports, public and private, issued between August 1 and 8. In their indications they varied but little. The market was nevertheless keyed up to the expectation of something bullish from Uncle Sam and it declined about 70 points when a condition of 67.4 was announced.

Using their cryptic formulae the mathematicians of the Agricultural Department interpret this condition figure as meaning that a yield of 146.3 pounds and a crop of 12,351,000 bales are presently indicated.

But these predictions assume that the condition and acreage have been accurately ascertained. These assumptions are hardly warranted. The condition is a percentage of an undefined and indefinable normal and as the acreage has never been surveyed the present estimate can only be a guess based upon previous estimates that were also guesses. Therefore it seems unwise to rely blindly upon the Government findings for there are many reasons why they may be incorrect.

One of these reasons will be found in the following comparison between the prewor and post-war returns from the production of cotton in the United States.

The American crops planted during the five years immediately preceding the war were as follows:—

Crop planted in spring of 1910 ...	11,568,000
Crop planted in spring of 1911 ...	15,553,000
Crop planted in spring of 1912 ...	13,489,000
Crop planted in spring of 1913 ...	13,983,000
Crop planted in spring of 1914 ...	15,906,000
Total	70,499,008

The average price of middling cotton in New Orleans during these five pre-war years was 11.80 or dol. 59.00 a bale, and at this price 70,499,000 bales brought dol 4,160,000,000

The American crops planted during the five years immediately succeeding the war were as follows:—

Crop planted in spring of 1919 ...	11,326,000
Crop planted in spring of 1920 ...	13,271,000
Crop planted in spring of 1921 ...	7,978,000
Crop planted in spring of 1922 ...	9,729,000
Crop planted in spring of 1923 ...	10,159,000
Total	52,463,000

The average price of midding cotton in New Orleans during these five post-war years was 26 cents or dol. 130 a bale, and at this price 52,463,000 bales would have brought ..... dol 6,825,000,000

These figures bring into relief the gain realized from reducing production for they show that 52,463,000 bales sold for ... dol 6,825,000,000 whereas 70,499,000 bales sold for ... dol. 4,160,000,000

The difference of ..... dol. 2,665,000,000 is an irresistibly powerful argument in favour of restricting the acreage and production. Therefore it is quite possible that when the returns are all in the Government will find it necessary to explain the difference between promise and fruition by announcing that much of the area planted has been 'abandoned.'

But whatever the present condition of the crop may be it is plain that it is very late. The Census Bureau reports that there were only 21,924 bales of new cotton ginned up to the first of August, 1924, as compared with 64,381 bales a year ago. This means delay in filling the vacuum that exists and keen competition for the early receipts.

What the effect will be upon prices remains to be seen, but it is plain that the hand to mouth policy in buying that has so long prevailed has left everyone with small stocks of both cotton and cotton goods.

That this is true of Europe as well as of the United States is indicated by the following quotation from a Liverpool letter dated July 29.

"The feature this summer has been the smallness of the forward business which has been booked ahead as compared with previous year. The earlier accounts of the crop were so favourable that most of the spinners and manufacturers seem to have gone on the plan of booking orders ahead (not that the business was very large), while leaving the purchase of actual cotton or contracts in the hope of a lower market, and in this way we think the recent sharp advance caught most of the trade without any cotton and in some cases absolutely short. On the other hand, there is undoubtedly a very good demand from India and the East at little below present prices, and if the market would only settle down even at the present range of prices without these wild fluctuations, we think a very considerable business would be forthcoming, because the Eastern markets are undoubtedly very bare indeed of stocks of goods. In fact, one man who recently returned from India remarked more in earnest than in joke, that in a number of cases the natives were so hard up for clothing that it was impossible for the whole family to go out of doors at once. This looks like meaning a continuous demand at some price when they have concluded to replenish stocks."

These are the considerations which make experienced cotton merchants careful about counting the chickens in this year's crop before they are hatched.

It is possible that the yield will be a large one but a large crop this year will be fortuitous and if it should not be realized there is likely to be a scramble for the small exportable surplus that will remain.

RAPESEEDS

London, Sept. 16

Ferozepore Real Bold Sept/Oct sellers £22 3/4. Firm with few offers

Toria Sept/Oct sellers £23

Brown Cawnpore Sept./Oct sellers £21 3/4

Cottonseed Bombay Sept/Oct sellers £11. Inactive

Castorseed Bombay Sept/Oct. quoted £36½

RUBBER

London, Sept. 16.

Para Up River Fine spot Oct./Nov. 14 1/4

Plantation, First Latex Crepe, spot Sept. 14½

Tone: Steady, closing rather easier.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/2.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 3/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/2.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 17/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 567.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 627.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 617.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 126 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs 121 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167½.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 237½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 308½.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.47 1/4.
London—Paris Frcs 83.70.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.68.
London—Brussels Frcs 89.00.
London—Rome Liras 102.60.
London—Berlin Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Sept. 16.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 1/2 steady.
Bar Gold £4.12.8 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 34 15/16 steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, September. 17.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	.. 1/5 1/2
Bank Demand	.. 1/5 15/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s ..	.. 1/5 3/4
Fcs. Demand	.. 567
American Dollars	.. 308 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	.. 167 1/2
Shanghai	.. 237 1/2
Japan	.. 125 1/2
Singapore	.. 163

Market Steady.

London, Sept. 16.

Rentes 3 per cent 52 3/4
Berlin Cheques on London 34 15/16
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 15/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 15/-6
Closing Tone of Silver —Buyers—small supplies —steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 24

STOCKS

London, Sept. 16.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 1/4 —.3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3/4 unchanged
War Loan £5 per cent 1929/47 £101 15/16 unchanged
Conversion Loan £77 9/16 plus 1/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £100 3/4 unchanged
Indian Loan 7 per cent £108 unchanged
Consols 2½ per cent £57 3/8 plus 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £47½ nominal unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £65 unchanged
Govt. Securities 3 per cent £55 unchanged

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, Sept. 15.

Belgium	89.75
Athens	250.50
Stockholm	16.78
Christiania	32.40
Amsterdam	11.63
Switzerland	23.70
Prague	149.00

New York, Sept. 16.

Demand Bills 4. 47.12

London, Sept. 16.

Exchange on London in Paris 83.75
Exchange on London in Germany 18,740,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 10200

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 16.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
5 per cent Rentes 24½

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/7/3.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/5/9.
Bar gold ready Rs. 23/15/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 23/15/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/0/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/14.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/14.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81/5.

London, Sept. 16.

Bar gold ready s. 92/8.
Silver ready d. 34/15.
Silver forward d. 34/15.
TONE OF SILVER—
Firm, Bears covering. Sellers scarce. Continent bought.

GOLD.

Bombay Sept. 17

Ready:—24-0-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Bhadrwa	24-0-9		23-15-9	23-15-9
Asho	24-2-3		24-1-0	24-1-0

Teji Mandi.
Asho 0—4—0
Kartak 0—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Ready:—80-15-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Bhadrwa	81-0 0		80-15-0	80-15-0
Asho	81-7-0		81-5-0	81-5-0

Tej Mandi.
Asho 0—15—0
Kartak 1—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Sept. 17.

A further drop of 16 to 21 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Early the market advanced on Commission Houses buying and shorts covering, but later declined on heavy speculative and South selling. Liverpool has been reported 4 points down to 2 points up. The market declined early on general selling but later improved on short covering.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 16th instant as under:—

"Heavy speculative pressure continues. Cotton more readily absorbed. Heavy rains in Atlantic."

As regards our opinion of the market, the tendency here as well as in America still continues to be weak and confidence is entirely lacking. Although values may go temporarily lower in the near future in the event of conditions remaining as they are, the decline in our opinion has gone too far and any movement on the part of the trade to secure their requirements is likely to cause an upward reaction.

In accordance with a further decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 438 i.e. Rs. 3 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening one Japanese House and tired Bulls were sellers and the prices dropped to Rs. 432. Around this level several Commission Houses bought and the market recovered to Rs. 438. Going down to Rs. 436 the prices further advanced to Rs. 440 on buying by Exporters and a well-known Indore operator. Again touching Rs. 438 1/2 the market further improved to Rs. 442 on continued buying by the well-known Indore operator and Commission Houses, and closed at Rs. 440 1/2. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 443½ and going down upto Rs. 440 on selling by Bazar operators and closed at Rs. 440 1/2 at 6 p.m.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 416 and advanced to Rs. 417 1/2 on general buying. From this level the market gave way to Rs. 412 on Commission Houses selling, but again improved to Rs. 421 on Shroffs and Bulls buying and closed at the same rate. F. G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 373.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain dull yesterday and the off-take was very limited. About 1,500 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, September 17.

Fully Good Broach April-May ..	440 1/2
„ Good Bengal Dec/Jan. ..	375
Fine Oomra .. Dec/Jar. ..	420 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Bombay September 17.

Description.	Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M G Southerns ..	570	560		550

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, September 17.

Fully Good Broach	April-May ..	442
„ „ Bengal	Dec.-January	377
Fine Oomra ..	Dec.-Jan. ..	421
Good Southerns	Aug-Sept. ..	543

BARLEY

London, Sept. 16.

Barley Karachi Sept./Oct sellers 44/6

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 98
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/4.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/4.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928, Rs. 102/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/3.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 102/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 100.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Market closed quiet owing profit taking. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1407/8, India 81, Central Bank 24 and Eastern Bank 84.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 490, By. Cotton 590 xd, By. Dyeing 835, Bradbury 570, Century 426/4, Cent. India 561/4, Colaba Land 188/12, Coorla 197/8, Crescent 276/4 xd, Dawn 700, Edw. Sassoon 210 xd, Elphinstone 47/8, Fazulbhoy 967/8 xd, Finlay 695, F. Petit 1200 n, Globe 70 Gokak 112/8, Ind. Bleaching 235 xd, Ind. Malwa 420 xd, Jamshed Mfg. 150, Kastoorchand 215, Khatao 235, Kohinoor 1425, Luxmi Cotton 4825 xd, Madhowji 282/8, Mathuradas 240, M. Petit 2800, Morarji 3100 n, New Great 433/12, New City 417/8, Pabani 395 xd, Pearls 611/4 xd, Phoenix 570 xd, Simplex 292/8, Swan 900, Swadeshi 612/8, Tata Mill 272/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1825 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 230, B. Burma 330, B. Burma 77/8, Bt. Burma Pet. 6/2, Bt. Tramway 91/4, Bombay Steam 82/8, Bundi Cement 11/8, Katni ord 77/8, Katni def 185, New India Insur. 17/4, Shivrajpur 45, Tata Iron 17, Tata Iron def 65, Tata Hydro 760 xd and Scindia Steam 8/14.

London, Sept. 16.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and China £19 3/4

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £127½

National Bank of India, Ltd. £42 3/4

Eastern Bank, Ltd. £6 1/8

P and O Banking Corporation, Ltd. £10 7/8

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Sept. 17.

New York Market, 16th Sept. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since prev. ous close.
21.83	Oct.	21.81—02	22.10+27	21.63	—20
21.45	Dec.			21.28	—17
21.49	Jan.		21.72+23	21.33	—16
21.75	Mar.			21.56	—19
21.01	May			21.80	—21

On 15th Sept, Newyork Spot .. 22.35—95
„ „ New Orleans .. 21.10—70

Telegraphic market advices:—Market advenced early on short covering and Commission houses buying later, market declined on South selling and heavy speculative selling.

October highest 22.20 (time mutilated). lowest 21.50 (2.35 p.m.) range .70 points.

Liverpool Market, 16th Sept., 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivery,	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close,
12.37	Oct.	12.07—30	12.26—11	12.39	+02
12.37	Jan.	12.16—21	12.24—13	12.33	—04
12.44	Mar.			12.41	—03
12.50	May.			12.49	—01
12.44	Jul.			12.45	+01
Egyptian					
17.77	Nov.			17.85	+08
17.15	Jan.			17.10	—05

Telegraphic market advicts:—(1) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 375,000.

Light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt, slightly warmer. Eastern belt partly cloudy, all balance belt generally fair.

(2) Market declined early on hedge selling and general selling. Later, market advanced on short covering and good trade fixing call sales on steady New York advices. We advise taking profits at present level or lower level on shorts, with a view to replacing sales on good reaction which seems probable.

American cross rate 4.45 1/4.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C
October	12.39 plus	.2
January	12.33	—.4
March	12.41	—.3
May	12.49	—.1

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Sept. 16.

Futures at New York.		
October	21.63	—.20
December	21.28	—.15
January	21.33	—.16
March	21.56	—.19

COTTON OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:		
October	12.24	—.13
January	12.22	—.15
March	12.30	—.14
May	12.37	—.13
July	12.24	—.20
Egyptians:—		
November	17.50	
January	17.10	

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C
September	12.76 plus	1
October	12.39 „	.2
November	12.31 „	.1
December	12.28	—.1
January	12.33	—.4
February	12.36	—.3
March	12.41	—.3
April	12.44	—.2
May	12.49	—.1
June	12.49 plus	.2
July	12.45 „	.1
Tone:—Firm.		

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

September	20.85 plus .8
October	18.65 „ .8
November	17.85 „ .8
December	17.35 —.5
January	17.10 —.5
February	17.05 —.4
March	17.00 —.3
April	16.93 —.2
May	16.88 —.2
June	16.86 —.2
July	16.83 —.2

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

M. G Bengal, Good	9.80
M. G., Bengal, Fully Good	10.20
M. G. Bengal, Fine	10.60
No. 1 Oomra, Good	10.00
No. 1 Oomra, Fully Good	10.50
No. 1 Oomra, Fine	11.00
M. G. Broach Good	10.10
M. G. Broach Fully Good	10.50
M. G. Broach Fine	10.90
M. G. Scinde, Good	9.70
M. G. Scinde, Fully Good	10.10
M. G. Scinde, Fine	10.50

COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 1,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 1,000 Bales
Mid. Americans Spot —Universal standard 13.28 d. Quiet.
Egyptian F G. F. Sakellaridis 24.05d
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)
October 22.08
January 21.71
March 21.97
New York Noon Call
October 22.12
January 21.75
March 22.00
New Orleans 10 a.m.
October 21.28
January 21.48

SELF-SUPPORTING STEPS & LADDERS.

These steps are well made in Birchwood and are the firmest and strongest. They are unsurpassed for lightness. When folded they occupy very little space, their extreme thickness being only 2½ inches. The treads rise 10 inches and are 6 inches deep. The top tread is 7½ in. deep by 13 in. wide. All moving parts are rivetted.

PRICES ON APPLICATION

CLUBWALLA & COMPANY

10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Sept. 16.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 87,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 48,000
Day's Exports to Continent 78,000
Futures at New York

October	21.63	—.20
December	21.28	—.17
January	21.33	.16
March	21.56	—.19
Spot Cotton at New York	22.15	—.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	20.95	—.15

Futures at New Orleans

October	20.87	—.16
January	21.07	—.18

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17 1/4
Silver—Foreign mined 69½

MANCHESTER MARKET

London, Sept. 16.

Market was irregular but there was considerable cloth demand. Yarns, steady with fair trade.

WHEAT

London, Sept. 16.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. Sept./Oct. sellers 57

Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. Sept/Oct sellers 58/3

Tone:—Steady.

Australian Sept./Oct. sellers 59

Choice White Karachi for Sept./Oct paid and buyers 58/6

Soft Red Karachi for Sept./Oct buyers 57/6

Tone:—Firm with fair demand.

Cargo, Choice White Karachi paid for Sept. shipment for Continent 58/9

Business was done to-day in Wheat Parcel, Choice White Karachi for Sept./Oct. shipment at 58/6 and in Cargo, White Choice white Karachi at 58/9 for Sept./Oct. shipment

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Sept. 17
1924 (6-30 p m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery Rs	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	51	0	0	7	10	6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	50	0	0	7	9	0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	52	0	0	8	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	12	4	0	12	12	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12	8	0	13	2	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13	8	0	14	2	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	3	0	13	11	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	14	0	13	6	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	84	0	0	17	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	80	0	0	16	8	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	76	0	0	15	12	0
Teeiseed, Black	73	0	0	15	4	0
Poppyseed, White	13	10	0	14	4	0
Groundnuts	80	0	0	15	12	0
Mowraseed	9	8	0	9	12	0
Barley	43	0	0	6	12	0
Castorseed	95	0	0	19	4	0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40	0	0	5	14	0
Forward.	Rs	a.	p			
Wheat, May	8	2	0			
Wheat, Sept	7	9	0			
Linseed, May	13	13	0			
Linseed, Sept.	13	11	0			
Groundnuts D/J	72	8	0			
Gujarat Castor Seed Asho	98	0	0			
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 D/J	16	6	0			
Cotton Seed D/J	5	9	6			
Gujrat Castorseed Vaishakh	73	0	0			

WHEAT CROP

London, Sept. 16.

Official estimate of the acreage of Argentine Wheat is 17,500,000 which indicates an increase of 500,000.

SEEDS

London, Sept. 16.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was quiet but steady. New crop was sold rather cheaper Sept./Oct. sellers at £ 21 1/8

Business was done in Linseed Bombay for Sept/Oct shipment to Huil at £23½ and in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Jan./Feb shipment to Hull at £20 1/8

LINSEEDS OILS

London, Sept. 15.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Oct./Dec. sellers 42 and for Jan./April shipment 41/3 paid.

LINSEED CROP

London, Sept. 16

The official estimate of the acreage of Linseed La Plata Argentine is 5,700,000, which is unofficially estimated at 40 per cent damage to the crop owing to drought

LINSEED

London, Sept. 16.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Sept/Oct. sellers £23

Linseed Tone:—Steady not much demand.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.

Raw Months Oct./Dec. 42/3

Raw Buyers, etc. Jan./April 41/6

JAVA SUGAR

London, Sept. 16.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Dec sellers 22/6

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 22/9

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 20/1½

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan./March sellers 22/11

(Continued on page 10.)

SPORTING NEWS.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

WEST KENTS BEAT COLABA.

An easy win for the West Kents on Wednesday was a foregone conclusion. The Colaba United who put their hands on a few new players lost by four goals to nil. It was a one-sided affair except for an occasional rush by the Colaba forwards who were mortally afraid of the Militarymen's boots and what little chance they had was thus spoilt by their fear of boots. Ten minutes after the start the West Kents scored their first goal through Cooper who headed the ball off a flag kick. The West Kents had the better of the game, but there was no further score till half time.

The Colaba team fell to pieces in the latter period when three goals were added to the West Kents' score. They were hopelessly outclassed in every department of the game. Off a good centre from the right Bruce scored the second, and five minutes before time Lamley added another. The Colaba United secured a "free" against the goalie and Dadoo kicked straight into the goal probably not knowing that they could not score off the free. While there was yet a minute to go Bruce scored the fourth goal.

The teams were:—

West Kents:—Elliot; Haywood and Last; Barble, Brown and Rose; Bettison, Cooper, Lamley, Bruce and Bullions.

Colaba United:—Mahomed; Viswanath and Balaram; Mahomed, Nathan and Adam; A. David, Ramiee, Dadoo and H. David.

Referee:—Mr. Cummings.

TO-DAY.

Royal Artillery vs. Middlesex Regiment.

W. I. HOCK ON

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Western India Hockey Association was held at the Central, Y.M.C.A., on Wednesday, the 17th instant, Mr. C. Lynch Blosse presiding. The minutes of the previous meeting being duly read and confirmed the meeting accepted the statement of accounts up to the 31st of August showing a credit balance of Rs. 545-14-0. Some clubs which had not completed their fixtures last season claimed a reduction in the entrance fee this year, but the motion being put to vote was lost by 8 to 4. The meeting suggested that the League should commence about the middle of October. The following clubs were then elected to send representatives to the Council:—

Customs, Lusitanians, Bombay Gymkhana, R. F. A., Y. M. C. A., Hornets, G. I. P. and Cit. Police.

The Council will meet on Monday next at the Central Y. M. C. A. to elect the office bearers and transact other business.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The following matches were played in the Third Division Northern Section, to-day:

Nelson 7, Durham City 1.

Southport 3, Ashington 0.

The following match was played in the Scottish League to-day:—

Clyde 1, Clydebank 0.—Reuter.

TEST POLO MATCH.

AMERICAN BEATS ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The second Anglo-American P lo test match at Meadowbro resulted in a win for Ameri by 14 goals to five.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES A SPECTATOR.

Meadowbrook.—25,000 spectators including the Prince of Wales were present at the Polo Test Match. The British team showed unexpectedly sound team work, and led at the end of the first chukker with 2 goals to 1. But Americans got into their stride in the second chukker and scored thrice. There was no scoring in the third chukker, but at the end of the fourth, the score was 8 goals to 2 in favour of Americans. The British again started in the second half of the match with a brave attack, and scored, but Americans continued to widen their margin to the end.—Reuter.

"RUMOURS OF DISSENSIONS"

HURNDALL'S COMPLAINT.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Meadowbrook.—In the team for to-day's test, Phipps-Hornby replaces Hurndall.

The dropping of Hurndall from to-day's Test Team has caused rumours of dissensions in the team which brought to a head the departure of Wimbourne on Saturday while members of the team have always stoutly denied dissension. Hurndall, interviewed by a New York paper, says he does not mind being put off the team, but considers it a highhanded procedure that other members of the Committee should change the team without consulting him. He has cabled his views on the subject to England and is greatly put out over the whole business. He says such things have been proceeding ever since they started practice in international matches months ago. Many, including himself, have blamed numerous disagreements for weakness of the team.—Reuter.

50 RUNS IN 7 MINUTES.

YORKSHIRE VS THE REST

LONDON, Sept. 16.

In a cricket match between the Champion County and the Rest, the latter beat the former by an innings and 124 runs. Yorkshire made 166 in the first, and 234 in the second innings Douglas taking 4 for 31. The Rest made 524 for 8 in the first innings and declared, Wolley contributed 202 and Chapman 74. Together they scored 50 in seven minutes.—Reuter.

POONA RACES.

Six Wins and Several Places Including OJHA Rs. 126/- and SOMESCRIBE Rs. 53/-. Highest Dividends of the day, were the features of turf expert's cards for the last day of the races. The selections for the next race day are assured to be grand again. If you care to recoup your loss get them before going to poona. You will like only Rs 5/- but it will be

A LOT TO YOU.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co., 190, Hornby Road.

FOOTBALL IN S. AFRICA.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Oudtsoorn:—The British Rugby team defeated the South-western Districts 12 points to 6.—Reuter.

(Oudtsoorn, a village in British South Africa.)

CHEAP HOUSING FOR MIDDLE CLASSES.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE.

The following Press note is issued by the Development Department, Bombay:—

"The Directorate of Development have now for sale in the suburbs a large number of plots developed and ready for building, and with the object of helping people of moderate means to become owners of their homes, they have obtained sanction to a scheme of financial assistance to intending purchasers of building plots.

2. The essential feature of the scheme is that the Directorate will advance at a moderate rate of interest a sum equal to ¾ of the cost of land and ¼ the cost of the building which it is intended to erect. The rate of interest will be 6 per cent. chargeable each year on the amount due at the beginning of the year. The loan will be repayable in instalments spread over a period not exceeding 15 years, the whole amount due being repayable at any time at the option of the borrower.

3. As the houses to be built will be part of the security given to Government, the Directorate would prefer to undertake construction on behalf of the purchaser in which case the purchaser will deposit ¼ the cost of the building. But construction through the agency of the Directorate will not be a condition of the loan and those who prefer to have their buildings constructed by private contractors will be free to do so, provided that the contractors employed are approved by the Directorate. In such cases the Government loan for the building will be paid as work proceeds and is approved by the Directorate Engineers.

4. The land and the buildings on it will belong to the purchaser but will be mortgaged to Government till the whole loan is paid off. The purchaser will enter into a contract with Government to this effect.

5. Plots suitable for building suburban residences are now available at (1) Chembur; (2) Khar; (3) Danda; (4) Bandra, (Chapel Road); (5) Kirol; and (6) In the neighbourhood of Andheri.

These plots are available at rates ranging from Rs. 3 per square yard upwards. A simple but comfortable bungalow can be built for approximately Rs. 4,500 on an area of 800 square yards, so that ownership of a suburban residence in its own ground can be obtained for about Rs. 7,000 on which Government will advance roughly Rs. 4,000 repayable in 15 years. Plots may be leased instead of purchased, if a lease is preferred.

6. The scheme is designed to open the way for building societies and is meantime restricted to a total amount of Rs. 3 lakhs. As it is intended for people of moderate means, preference will be given to applicants whose total expenditure on a plot and residence will not exceed Rs. 10,000.

7. Further particulars in regard to the scheme can be obtained from the Land Manager, Development Directorate, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay."

JUTE FORECAST OF BENGAL, BIHAR AND ASSAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

The final district jute forecast of Bengal, Bihar and Assam for 1924 is published today and the forecast includes figures for 25 districts in Bengal. 8 in Bihar and nine in Assam. The estimated total yield in bales of 400 pounds in Bengal this year is 72,39,865 against 75,34,055 the yield of the last year. In Bihar and Orissa this year the yield is 1,81,127 bales against 6,00,600 bales of the last year. In Assam the yield is 3,23,900 bales against 3,38,800 bales of last year. The total yield of these three provinces is 80,44,892 bales against 84,73,455 bales of the last year showing a decrease of 4,28,563 bales. The estimated area under jute cultivation is 27,32,703 acres against 27,87,508 acres of the last year.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

In the Share Market, jutes in sympathy with a firm gunny market and good speculative enquiry ruled firm all day though outside support is still somewhat meagre. Coals were dull with no outstanding feature. Industry marked a drop of four points. In miscellaneous Bisra Stone and Lime are down 12 points and Indian Iron and Steel one point. Teas were firm. New Chumta and Phuskawa mark a decline of 3 points while Kalacherra are up four points. Government securities were weaker. Cottons were unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—5 per cent Loan 1945-55 98/4. 6 per cent Bonds 1930 102/4.

Banks:—Calcutta Industrial Bank in liquidation 15/4, Central Bank of India 23/10, Imperial Bank fully paid 1393.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/15, Bengal Nagpore Cotton 28/8.

Jutes:—Alliance 596, Anglo India 385, Bally 237, Barnagore 161, Clive 42/14, Craig 6/3, Dalhousie 427/8, Empire 51/4, Fort William 401, Gourepore pref 97, Howrah 48/13, Kankinarah 433, Lawrence 573, Northbrook 59, Presidency 7/8, Reliance 62, Standard 426, Union 578.

Coals:—Barabeni 12/12, Burra Dhemo 3/14, Burrakur 34, Central Dharmaband 1/4, Industry 10/4, Lakurka 19, New Tetturya 6/2, Patmohna 2/4, Samla and Kendra 10/8, Seetarampore 6/4.

Miscellaneous:—Bisra Stone and Lime 20, Indian Iron and Steel 28, British India Corporation ord 4/8, Mathurapore Zemindary 172, Assam Saws 2.

Tea Companies:—Bhatkawa 63, Central Cachar 106, Dufflaghur 14/12, Eastern Cacher 182, Gohpur 8/4, Hattikhira 29/8, Khoreel 154, Sanoi 23, Tengpani 16/4, Tirrihannah 25/8, Tukvar 32/8.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and fifteen-thirty-second pence, and demand bills were one shilling five and a half pence.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Future Delivery Prices.—

October	12.17
December	12.11
January	12.14
March	12.22
May	12.35
July	12.30
Egyptians.	
January	16.85

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR A POULTRY HOUSE.

DEPARTMENTAL IRREGULARITIES.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner in respect of payment of excess customs duty amounting to Rs. 14,14,725 on the steel plates etc., imported by Messrs. Braithwaite and Company in connection with the Tansa Completion Works etc. He requested the sanction of the Committee to this sum for excess customs duty. The discussion was postponed until further information was supplied.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"I have to refer to the Corporation Resolution according sanction to an annual grant of Rs. 15,000 for the Centres established by the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, for a period of three years ending 1923-1924. The Honorary Secretary of the Infant Welfare Society now applies for the continuance of this grant for a further term of three years. There are at present nine centres and one creche working under the care of this Society which has spent last year almost a lakh of rupees on them, 9/10ths of which were spent in the city itself. As the work done by this Society for the benefit of mothers and their infants in this city is of great value, I would request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an annual grant of Rs. 15,000 being made to the Society for a period of three years more. An amount of Rs. 15,000 has already been provided in the Budget for the current year to meet this cost for this year."

The amount was recommended for sanction to the Corporation, provided the Society maintained at least five centres in the City.

The Committee then considered a sub-Committee's report regarding revised estimates for constructing a poultry house and office rooms in the Arthur and Crawford Markets. The original contract was given for Rs. 1,25,730, but the plans were varied, without the sanction of the Corporation, and additional rooms were built, and the pitched roof was changed into a flat roof. The cost of this additional work was Rs. 25,307 to the Corporation. The Sub-Committee stated:

Orders for executing alterations were given by Mr. Alec Dunn himself on the suggestion of the Superintendent of Markets in anticipation of the Corporation's sanction; orders for other items were given by Mr. Dunn himself as he thought that the excess could be met out of savings on other items; while revised plans for alterations by Mr. Dunn on a suggestion made by the Superintendent of Markets with the approval of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner, and during Mr. Dunn's serious illness and absence from office between 14th August 1922 and 1st September 1922 when he proceeded home on leave, a copy of the finally revised plan happened to be delivered to the contractors for converting the pitched roof into flat roof by some member of Mr. Dunn's office. The most searching enquiry made by the Sub-Committee has failed to elicit the name of this individual, but Mr. Dunn accepts responsibility for all irregularities that have occurred in connection with this matter and expresses his regret for the same. The Sub-Committee beg under circumstances to recommend that the increased cost of the work amounting to Rs. 1,55,836-10-5 may be sanctioned and the contract in respect thereof be varied accordingly, with an expression of opinion that the system prevailing in the special Engineer's Department (1) of giving oral instruction in lieu of written instructions to contractors in respect of important and material alterations in plans and (2) of allowing contractors to obtain plans which have not been finally sanctioned is faulty and requires to be radically changed.

A SERIOUS AFFAIR.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said this time it was not very serious, but next time they might be involved in a big thing, and they must prevent such an event. They must rebuke the officer concerned, as there should be no repetition of the mistake again.

The Chairman said the Commissioner was not consulted in the matter, but it appeared, some butchers were consulted, and on their recommendations the alterations were made.

Mr. Tairsee said it showed a state of things which was hardly a credit to the department concerned, and they must prevent the occurrence again.

The Chairman said Mr. Dunn had suddenly got ill and there was nobody in charge of the department in his absence.

Mr. Tairsee asked whether they could believe a thing like that, in a business house.

The Chairman said there was no man in charge of the department. They had asked Mr. Pastakia about it and he had told them that he was not in charge of the department.

Mr. Tairsee said supposing they were involved for a larger amount, they would have had to do something in the matter. The Committee must take disciplinary action in the matter, as the question would have to go to the Corporation and they might not take as lenient a view as the Committee were now taking.

The Commissioner asked on whom they wanted to take disciplinary action.

Mr. Tairsee said Mr. Dunn had admitted his mistake at present.

The Commissioner asked whether it was fair to do so, as Mr. Dunn was ill and had gone on leave.

The Chairman wanted to know why somebody was not put in charge of the department when Mr. Dunn went away on leave.

Mr. Tairsee said that showed there was no body in charge of the department. They should have made Mr. Mackison responsible for it, he said.

The Chairman said they had tried their best to get the name of the man responsible for the mistake. The expression of regret in the report would show that such a mistake would not be tolerated again, and the Commissioner could now take any action he liked. He asked Mr. Tairsee what action he wanted to take in the matter.

Mr. Tairsee said they should not promote Mr. Dunn for one year.

The Chairman said the Commissioner had already reprimanded him.

EXCESS AMOUNT SANCTIONED.

Ultimately the Committee sanctioned the excess amount, and forwarded a copy of the report to the Commissioner for him to take action in the matter and to prevent a recurrence of such a mistake again.

On the motion of Mr. L. R. Tairsee the Commissioner was asked to report whether any brokerage was paid to Municipal brokers on any sums of the Corporation deposited with Banks at interest.

The following proposition moved by Mr. Tairsee and seconded by Mr. H. A. Lalji was thrown out: That the Standing Committee are of opinion that in view of the fact that the Bank rate of interest is fixed on Thursdays, it is desirable in the interest of the Municipal Funds that the financial business of the Municipality should be considered on Thursdays or any time after the declaration of the Bank rate.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay laid the Corner Stone of the Fergusson College Hostel for Backward Communities (Poona) on Tuesday, (the 16th instant.)

Mr. A. L. Hosie and Mr. F. G. Travers arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Tuesday, (the 16th instant.)

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla and a Common Jury.)

Emperor vs. Atmaram Somji.

The accused was charged under Section 379 of the Indian Penal Code with committing the theft of a gold bead necklace from the neck of a girl, 4 years old.

Mr. S. P. Wallace, Bar.-at-Law, appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

The prosecution case was that the girl was playing on the road near her house at Gaiwadi, when the accused snatched away the necklace from her neck. The girl began to cry and drew the attention of a passer-by who chased the accused, arrested him and handed him to the police.

The jury brought a verdict of guilty unanimously.

His Lordship in view of his previous convictions sentenced the accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment and ordered that he should report himself to the police after the expiry of the term of his imprisonment for a period of 3 years more.

OLD OFFENDER GETS 3 YEARS' R. I.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla and a Common Jury.)

Emperor vs. Shanker Rowji.

The accused was charged under Section 379 of the Indian Penal Code for having committed the theft of two silver ear-rings and one silver finger ring.

Mr. S. P. Wallace, Bar.-at-Law, appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

The prosecution case was that the complainant was standing near a shop-window on the Kalbadevi Road, when the accused came from behind, thrust his hand into the complainant's pocket and took out two silver ear-rings and one finger-ring. He was caught red-handed by the complainant. Thereupon the accused gave him a push and knocked him down and began running away. The complainant got up and chased him and arrested him. The accused was then handed over to the police.

The jury brought a verdict of guilty unanimously.

His Lordship in view of his prevous convictions sentenced the accused to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and ordered him to report himself to the police after the expiry of the term of imprisonment for a period of 3 years.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Judgment was delivered in the case in which Mr. Nanalal Vandravandas Mehta was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant under section 408 I.P.C at the instance of Mr. Haji Mirza Hassan Ispahani.

Mr. Binning appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. Urban.

The facts as deposed by the complainant were that he was one of the partners on the firm of Messrs. M. M. Ispahani and Sons, and that in 1923 he filed a suit in the High Court for the dissolution of partnership. In December 1923 the complainant was appointed a Receiver of the Bombay branch of the firm. The accused was a servant of the Bombay branch for ten years and was treated by the complainant as a confidential servant. During the course of the litigation the complainant used to write letters to his representative in London Mr. E. W. Henstock and the complainant's London solicitor Mr. Wallace Read in connection with the litigation in question. The correspondence was strictly private and confidential and were press-copied in a private press-copy book kept in the complainant's own room. The accused had access to the room and was allowed to use the press-copy book for copying other letters. On 22nd February 1924 the complainant wrote a letter to Mr. E. W. Henstock and on the 4th April 1924 another letter was written to the complainant's London solicitor regarding the auditing of the account books of the London branch. The letters, which were confidential were secretly copied by the accused and imparted the contents of the letters to his opponents and published them by making them part of Court records with the intention of causing wrongful loss to the complainant.

Mr. Urban for the defence did not dispute the facts but said that there was no dishonest motive intended. Mr. Urban further said that the accused was not the servant of the complainant but of the firm and as such owed a duty to other partners of the firm also. In acting as he did the accused brought to the notice of the other partners what he considered to be malpractices on the part of the complainant. The accused made no profit and therefore acted honestly in the due discharge of his duties.

His Worship in discharging the accused observed that the intention of the accused in making copies of the letter was to make them over to another party and by so doing to give that party some information, the use of which would give that party some gain or benefit.

Therefore in the opinion of His Worship by the mere act of taking copies the accused did not use the original documents dishonestly. If the accused had destroyed the copies after he had made them no court would have convicted him of criminal breach of trust for the acts of making copies. The dishonesty would have crept in if the copies were used to cause wrongful loss or wrongful gain. It was clear that copies were used and not the original letters. His Worship was, therefore, of opinion that no offence of criminal breach of trust was committed.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Varjivandas M. Dalal was hauled up again before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 75 preferred against him by one Jyotiram Purshottamdas.

Mr. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, prosecuted; while the accused was defended by Mr. Thakore, pleader.

The facts of the case were that the complainant obtained a decree of Rs. 312-8-0 against one Robin Dyer on 9th February, 1923, and the Court had made an instalment of Rs. 25 a month. In June, 1923, the accused came to the complainant and asked him to hand over the decree to the accused for making enquiries and bringing the instalment money from the Court. A few days afterwards the complainant asked the accused for the decree when the accused said that he had either misplaced or lost the decree. After some time the accused handed over the decree to the complainant and said that no money had been received. Later on, in June, the accused again went to the complainant and took the decree and through the services of Mr. Subhakchand Desai, pleader, got Rs. 75 from the Court, but no money was given to the complainant. However in October the accused passed a note in Gujerati to the complainant stating that the accused had spent the amount for his own use and requested the complainant not to take any legal proceedings against the accused. But when the complainant came to know that the accused had cheated other people too, he communicated to the C. I. D. and the present proceedings against the accused were taken.

His Worship sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75 or in default, one month more. The fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

SENTENCED FOR CHEATING.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, in the case in which Varjiwandas M. Dalal stood charged with cheating on three counts in respect of Rs. 100 at the instance of Varjiwandas Jekisondas Nallawalla.

The facts of the case briefly were that accused cheated the complainant to the extent of Rs. 100 on the false pretexts of finding employment for the complainant. The finishing touch to the whole affair of cheating was given when the accused got an advertisement published in the issue of the "Indian Daily Mail" of 23rd July, 1923. The advertisement was to the effect that the complainant was appointed as a clerk in some military office at Colaba. When the complainant showed the advertisement to his uncle, the uncle saw through the game and asked the complainant to lodge a complaint against the accused.

Mr. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; while the accused was defended by Mr. Gadkari, pleader.

At the close of the case and after the counsels on both the sides had finished their addresses, the accused changed his plea of not guilty to that of guilty and prayed for mercy.

His Worship sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default, one month's rigorous imprisonment on the first count, and on the second and third counts the accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently. In the event of the fine being recovered, it was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

EXTRADITED TO SANGLI.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the application for extradition made by Sub-Inspector Savant in the case of Madan Abu Lala, who was hauled up on a charge of cheating.

It was stated that the accused posed as a servant of a merchant of Sangli and obtained Rs. 2,000 on false representations from Ghaibi Usbein Mahat. The accused was arrested at Golpitha.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be extradited to Sangli.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

ARRIVING TO-DAY.

Lala Lajpatrai is among the passengers on Italian Company's s.s. "Pilsna" which is due to arrive this morning from Trieste. The passengers on arrival will be landed at the jetty-end of the Ballard Pier.

CORONERS COURT

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

On Monday at about 1 p.m. some wagon containing sheep were being shunted at Kurla when Govind Taloban a Hindu boy, aged 14 years, ran across the line and he was struck by the buffer of a wagon. He was injured on the head and was brought to the J. J. Hospital but died the same night. Medical evidence showed that death was due to rupture of the lungs. At the Coroner's inquest on Wednesday, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

Surajbai aged 32 years, wife of Bhagwandin Mangal Prasad, residing at Tardeo, was suffering from internal pains for the last six months and was given household remedies. On Monday night, she went to bed, but at about mid-night she complained of pains and was found groaning. Near her bed were also found some nux vomica seeds. She ran on several occasions that she was tired of life and would take poison some day. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she was found to be suffering from opium poisoning and died subsequently. Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Wednesday, when the Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

COLLAPSE OF 4 STOREYED BUILDING

TWO WOMEN INJURED.

On Tuesday evening a portion of a four storeyed building situate at Erskine Road, and belonging to Hasanali Mulla Abdulali suddenly collapsed injuring two women by the fall of the debris. It appears the upper floors of the building were tenanted by Hindu families, while the ground floor was occupied by shop-keepers. It was strange, however, that the two women injured by the debris were residents of quite a different building adjoining the one collapsed, who got injured while they were standing on the terrace of their house. Havabai Alam and Havabai Ismail, both the injured women were removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment and were allowed to go home after their injury was dressed. A crack on the rear wall of the house was noticed on Monday night and many tenants had already vacated before the incident while the others left soon after the collapse, aided by the staff of the Municipal Fire Brigade.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.

Jumma Usman was put up at the Esplanade Police Court on the charge of stealing currency notes of the value of Rs. 72.

The complainant alleged that while he was walking along the Kalbadevi Road on Tuesday, when he neared the Mumbadevi Post Office, the accused gave him a push and relieved him of the currency notes of the value of Rs. 72. The complainant caught hold of the accused, when the accused managed to pass the notes to some of his accomplices who fled away. The accused was subsequently handed over to the police.

His Worship convicted the accused on evidence and remanded him for further inquiry.

ITALIAN AIRMAN ATTACKED BY A MOB.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

New York.—Locatelli, the Italian Airman was attacked to-day outside a theatre by mob of Italians. The patrolman who defended Locatelli was stabbed in three places and was seriously injured by a man who afterwards confessed that he was a member of the Industrial Workers of the World.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Rovers Tournament: Royal Artillery vs. Middlesex Regiment.

FRIDAY, September 19.

The s.s. "Macedonia" with the English mails of September 4 due at 5 a.m.

Rovers Tournament—Remnants v North Staffs.

SATURDAY, September 20.

The s.s. "Dongola" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Rovers Tournament—Royal Scots v Winners of K.S.L.I. and Bombay Gymkhana.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sept. 18 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 40m.
Sept. 19 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 39m.
Sept. 20 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 38m.
Sept. 21 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 37m.
Sept. 22 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 36m.
Sept. 23 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 27m; Sunset 6h. 36m.
Sept 24 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 28m. Sunset 6h. 35m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. and O. mail steamer "[illegible]" with the mails from London of the 11th instant arrived at Port Said at 4 a.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 8-30 a.m. the same day.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury who are summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this morning (Thursday, the 18th instant), at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.).

20691

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A. F. I., will play at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Cablegrams for Madagascar at deferred rates are now accepted.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 16th September to 6 a.m. of 17th September:—

Small-pox 1 death; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza 1 attack and 1 death; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 123. Total mortality this day last year was 108.

TARIFF BOARD.

The Tariff Board will take the oral evidence of the representative of the Bombay Millowners' Association at 11 a.m., to-day (Thursday) in the Town Hall, Bombay.

PUBLIC LECTURES ON SANSKRIT DRAMA.

Dr. V. S. Sukthankar will deliver lecture IV of his course of lectures on the Sanskrit Drama, under the auspices of the Bombay University, in the University Library (ground floor), to-day (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "Dramatic Prakrit." The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 5 p.m. to-day (Thursday). Wave length 387 metres, call sign 2 F. V.:—

"EUROPEAN QUARTETTE."

One Step—Annie.
Fox Trot—I Love You.
Waltz—Arabs Prayer.
Fox Trot—It Ain't Gonner rain No Mo'.
Fox Trot—Telegram to Alabam.
Waltz—A Garden in Brittany.
One Step—The Doll Girl.
News Bulletin.

YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the General Body of the Young Men's Educational Society will be held at Dr. M. B. Velkar's residence, Atmaram Building, 400, Girgaum, Bombay, on Sunday, the 5th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to consider the general situation of the Institution. Every member is earnestly requested to attend.

BURMA CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Bawdwin Mine.—During the month of August, 21,549 tons of ore were mined. 21,100 tons of ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 10,502 tons Leady Concentrate, 10,519 tons of lead-bearing material were smelted in the Blast Furnaces producing 1,251 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery. Refinery products were:—

Refined Lead 4,240 tons. Refined Silver 440,000 ounces.

Of Silver production 9,500 ounces were recovered from the treatment of Copper M[illegible]. Experimental Zinc Plant produced 1,516 tons Zinc Concentrates assaying [illegible] ozs. Silver, 7.8 per cent. Lead, 45.5 per cent. Zinc.

In addition to above, 300 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of 1,363 tons Copper Ore and accumulated Smelter Bye-products.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality during the week ending 13th September was 808 as in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 33.89. The mortality for the 37th week of 1923 was 786 and death-rate 31.79 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 was 862 and death-rate 40.34. The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 1 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 273 as against 2 and 266 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 197 were among infants under one year of age; 27 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city. Cholera caused 4 attacks and 1 death. Small-pox caused 6 attacks and 4 deaths. Plague was absent during the week. The number of live births registered during the week was 412 and compares favourably with that for the 37th week of 1923, when the figure was 363 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923), viz., 382.

L. C. P. & S. EXAM.

A revising course in OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY for the students going up for FINAL L.C.P. & S. EXAM. to be held at BOMBAY in NOVEMBER next will be conducted from the 1st October at Dr. MEHTA'S MATERNITY HOME, 586, GIRGAON ROAD NEAR PORTUGUESE CHURCH BY DRS. CHAMANLAL M. MEHTA, M.B., B.S. (BM.) L.M. (DUB.) F.R.F.P.S.G., and S.S. BHAGVAT, M.B.B.S., (Bombay) L.M. (Dub).

Fees for the course are Rs. 20/0/0. Those intending to join the course are requested to send in their APPLICATIONS TO DR. MEHTA AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. R59

NOTICE

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

FRESH SHIPMENTS RECEIVED
IN
CONTINENTAL WHITE GLAZED TILES
AND
ASBESTOS SEMI-COMPRESSED CEMENT SHEETS
in all the assorted sizes.
PRICES LOWEST
Apply to
F. MURAGLIA & Co.,
Merchants and Contractors in Marble, Flooring tiles English and Continental, white glazed tiles, majolica tiles, cement, etc.,
20 A, Fort Street, Frere Road,
BOMBAY No. 1.

NO FIRM HAS TO PAY INCOME TAX OR SUPER TAX
when each partner pays on his income at his rate. Apply sharp.
Nagindas & Maneklal
30, Hanuman Building,
Homji Street, Circle, Fort, Bombay.
TELE: No. 22560.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912
MOHANLAL & CO., JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21796.
Opia Manston, Shaikh Memon Street
BOMBAY.

BUSINESS MEN!
Your Success Depends on the Efficiency of your Business Library.
The following books of Professor Schral R Davar of Davar's College of Commerce and the Government College are the result of experience and study of past twenty-two years. Write and secure them to-day by V P. Post if you cannot call:—
1. COMPANY LAW (1921). A book written specially for business and students of Commerce dealing with Company Law problems of vital importance to Directors Company Agents, Managers Shareholders and Accountants Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1923) 3rd Edition. This book is recognised by the Government Auditors' Diploma Board and is in use by the B. Com. students of Universities of Bombay and Mysore. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in a simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9. Just out.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES (1916). A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Businessmen. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition, (1922). Dealing with problems of Organisations and Promotion of Companies. Systems in use in large business offices Stock Exchange Practice, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretariat Work and Scientific Advertising. A most valuable book for businessmen. Rs. 7-8.
PUBLISHERS:
MESSRS. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON,
Book-sellers, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1924.

LAW AND LIBERTY.

"Every foolish Government would like to be able to exercise absolute authority when, in its own opinion, it thinks it ought to, but no people with any regard for liberty will give its Government such power."—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald ("Government of India").

It is a fundamental characteristic of a bureaucratic regime that its executive authority extends beyond its legitimate boundaries. Usurpation of the functions of the judiciary by the executive, is, therefore, as much a part of the system that has no moral basis as repression. But like a hypochondriac who goes to the grave because all the time he is thinking of how to live, a bureaucracy in its anxiety to stifle freedom of opinion and association fails to attend to those very causes which generate discontent. And the policy of repression, which is the last word in political ineptitude, only helps to strengthen those forces which are sought to be eradicated. There is, therefore, nothing surprising in Dr. Gour's introduction of a Bill to repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Assembly's approval of the measure by an overwhelming majority after some excellent speeches had been delivered. Whether the Government will realise the true significance of their crushing defeat is another matter. For the vote, as is evident, constituted a condemnation not only of a reactionary and anarchronistic measure but of the system of governance itself that, as Pandit Motilal Nehru said admitted its inability to govern save by obtaining a license for law-breaking. No more pertinent confession of the moral bankruptcy of the present system can be imagined.

The case against the particular Act can be developed on two lines and we are glad to see that non-official criticism in the Assembly proceeded from both these directions. The first is the case against the measure itself. No executive can be allowed judicial powers which are liable to be easily abused and that least of all in a country where the executive has become excessively fond of arbitrary and limitless authority, and where it is not responsible to the public opinion of the country it governs. Now this is no imaginary contingency since the Act has been put into operation, when, in Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's picturesque words used in connection with bureaucratic repression generally, "it (the bureaucracy) cannot tolerate the heralds and followers of the new order near its throne." India knows how many of the purest and most innocent of her patriotic sons were incarcerated under this measure—in Bengal, the U.P., the Punjab and elsewhere. Sir Alexander Muddiman talks glibly of the danger of anarchy. If there is anarchy in Bengal now why, as Dr. Gour asked, is that part of the law which exists not put into operation in Bengal and associations declared unlawful while, we may add, Congress volunteers were so promptly and vigorously prosecuted? The answer is simple and it was given by Pandit Motilal Nehru who emphasised the fact that as anarchist associations could be hardly known, much less suppressed by being simply declared illegal, it was impossible as well as useless to proceed against anarchist bands. If the bureaucracy believes that it is by its repressive measures that it was able to stamp out anarchic crime, it is a pure delusion. The credit, as even official speakers now tacitly acknowledge, is due to one man who succeeded in converting even the believers in bomb and pistol to the creed of non-violence. If the doctrines of non-violence command a diminished following in the country to-day, the responsibility is of those who shrank from no measures to crush a pacific movement, threw its greatest champion in prison and thus made the task of those who believed in a peaceful transition all the more difficult. Col. Crawford acting the role of the Fat Boy in "Pickwick Papers" wanted to make the flesh of the Assembly creep by drawing pictures of anarchy in Bengal. Little does he realise who is responsible for driving discontent underground by strangling a movement in the broad daylight and making fanatics feel that non-violence had failed. And the Criminal Law Amendment Act is one of the weapons by which this has been done. Far from being a remedy, it is one of the causes of the present situation since it has been aimed at Congressmen, not anarchists.

The other criticism against the Act takes a more constructive shape A great political thinker of England has said that revolutions are due not to a desire for change, but to the impossibility of suffering more. The question that a statesman—and the bureaucrats who direct our national policies are anything but that—should ask at present is one that would go to the root-problem: why is there such universal and intense discontent in the land that there are men foolish and mad enough to resort to violence? Anarchy, after all, is not a disease but a symptom of the disease—the disease being some malady in the body-politic. Social therapeutics, like physiological, should treat not the symptom but the disease. Widespread discontent against the governmental system cannot exist unless there are deep causes to which attention must be paid. "If Government did not respond to the wishes of the people," Mr. Jinnah said truly, "no amount of statutes would break revolutionary crimes." Repression only aggravates the disease and it is not merely stupid but dangerous to utilise measures of repression without seeking to remove the causes that are at the bottom of popular discontent. Resort to such a course is a revelation of the failure of Government, as Pandit Motilal said, in the art of government. For not only does it show a desire to govern against the wishes of the people but it is also an attempt to pervert an important function of law which is and must always be the preservation and enhancement of human liberty.

A CENTRE OF REACTION.

Bagehot has said that the best cure for admiring the House of Lords is to go and look at it. We advise the same course to those—if any—who still think well of the Council of State. When the history of the reforms comes to be written, the Council of State will undoubtedly stand out as a classic example of the peculiar British trick of giving in form and taking away in the substance. The very composition of the Council has been so devised as to retain all real powers in the hands of the bureaucracy while giving it an appearance of representative character. And it is meant to serve not as a rivising chamber but as a convenient vehicle for the carrying out of the bureaucratic will and for acting as a check upon the popular will as expressed by the Assembly. It is not, therefore, surprising in the least that the Council has passed the Lee Report. Constituted as it is, it is capable of passing almost anything that the Government desire it to. But the Council has not even the excuse of the accident of heredity for its anti-diluvian character. It has neither the glamour of a hereditary chamber, nor the strength of an elected one, nor the utility of a chamber representing national, as distinct from, provincial interests. The fight between the two chambers, therefore, has no reference to the questions at issue. It is a fight not between two duly constituted chambers as between an instrument of an irremovable and popularly irresponsible executive and a body which haphazardly and inadequately represents the public opinion in the country. But so long as the Assembly is powerless and the executive armed with emergency powers of certification and vetoes is there any need of getting together a medley of antiquated landlords, capitalists and nominated sycophants to give a colour of pseudo-popular approval to the high-handed actions of the bureaucracy?

The proper place for these Rajas and Nawabs and Colonels in picturesque dresses who assemble in the "Upper" House, however, is Wembley, and not a serious deliberative assembly. Where the duty of representing the Indian case devolves upon Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari, one need not stop to enquire the character of the chamber. There is no "life" in the Council to-day because most of the progressive members of it—like Mr. Sastri—have realised the hopelessness of carrying in it any resolution opposed by the Government while those who participate in the debates know that the result is decided long before the debate takes place. In the debate on the Lee Report, we fail to find any striking contribution made on the subject. Mr. Crerar's tasteless rehash of Sir Alexander Muddiman's speech in the Assembly contained only one notable point—that the control of the All-India Services could not be transferred to any authority in India since it was only through the Secretary of State that Parliament's responsibilities could be fulfilled. How they are in practice fulfilled, we all know. That "Parliament has not been a just and watchful steward" was the considered opinion of the present Premier of England before, of course, he came into office. But to ordinary mortals it appears that if it is because the Government in India are not the final constitutional authority that the control of the Services has to be vested in Whitehall, then that is an argument for transfering the ultimate constitutional authority to Simla rather than an excuse for perpetuating the present system of service-control. The only other noteworthy speech was that of Mr. Thompsons—of the Punjab fame—whose bellicose jingoism surpassed a similar performance of Sir Charles Innes in the Assembly or Lord Inchcape's in the Lords. Mr. Thompson is so sure that the British element will be "always" necessary in India that he forgets that it is hazardous to prophesy so arrogantly when there are higher powers even than that which he represents.

Notes of the Day.

Ulster Again.

Ulster is maintaining its record of recalcitrancy. The British Government were in honour bound to appoint a Commission to settle the boundaries between Ulster and the Free State. They postponed consideration of their Bill rectifying a technical flaw in the Irish Treaty which prevents the appointment of such a Commission, to afford the Ulster Government opportunity of securing an amicable settlement with the Free State. Ulster has not only not taken advantage of this opportunity but, encouraged by the English Die-hards, has dared the Labour Government to do its worst. It has informed the British Prime Minister that it adheres to its decision not to appoint a representative to the Bombay Commission. In view of this there is no alternative for the British Government than to proceed with their legislation, appoint a Boundary Commission and settle the limits between the two States without the help of Ulster. They will not find it difficult to secure the passage of the Bill in the Commons as the Liberals are committed to support them. But the statement of the "Evening Standard" that the recalcitrance of Ulster is based on its confidence that its appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to declare the Irish Amendment Bill, after it is passed in Parliament, *ultra vires* will be upheld, lends piquancy to the situation. It remains to be seen what measures the Law Officers of the Crown propose to take to prevent the authority of Parliament being questioned by the Courts.

Reckless Charges.

Seldom has an official member cut a sorrier figure than did Sir Alexander Muddiman when he was heckled in the Assembly on Tuesday regarding Lord Olivier's reckless charges of bribery and corruption against the Swarajists in Bengal. And the attitude of the Government of India as revealed in the position taken up by Sir Alexander Muddiman, is hardly one which redounds to the credit of a responsible Government. That charges of a most libellous character were made by one who is the responsible head of the administration is admitted and that he made these charges on the basis of the brief supplied to him from India is clear, although Sir Alexander Muddiman disclaims the responsibility of the Government of India for supplying that brief. The Home Member says that the Government of India themselves have not supplied any information to the Secretary of State whose statement, he surmises, was based on private information. It is hardly conceivable that Lord Olivier would have made bold to hurl such grave charges against a Party, whose constitutional position he appreciates, without a brief supplied by the Government of India or without having his private information verified by the latter.

Merely a Post Office.

That the part played by Government of India in this disgusting affair is not so innocent as Sir Alexander Muddiman sought to make out is clear from the admission made by the latter that they did forward to the Secretary of State a letter from the Government of Bengal in which the following passage occured: "The Indian supporters of Government were also subjected to continuous pressure from Swarajists. Party funds were freely spent in this connection." One would expect that before forwarding this letter to the Secretary of State the Government of India had assured themselves that the statements contained therein were true. But on this point the Home Member, as will be seen from the following, made an amazing revelation of the method by which the administration of this country is carried on:—

Pundit Motilal: May I ask if the Government of Bengal sent any materials upon which they based their conclusions which were expressed in the extract submitted by the Government of India to the Secretary of State?

Sir Alexander: No, Sir. The statement I have read to the House and nothing more.

Pundit Motilal: Were any steps taken by the Government of India, or the Government of Bengal to verify the facts?

Sir Alexander: Not by the Government of India. I presume the Government of Bengal verified it.

Such is the sense of responsibility which is brought to bear by high officials in disposing of matters affecting the reputation of respected leaders of the people! Charges are recklessly made by a Provincial Government. No attempt is made either to justify or prove them. And the Government of India perform the function of a mere Post Office in forwarding the letter containing such unsupported allegations to the Secretary of State. It is for such efficient and conscientious safeguarding of the honour of the people that the representatives of the latter are asked to increase the emoluments of the public services!

Lord Olivier's Duty.

Having done a grievous wrong to the Bengal Swarajists, the honourable course for the Government is obviously either to withdraw the charges or substantiate them by prosecution of the alleged guilty parties or by holding a public enquiry. But even in this regard the Home Members' attitude was most unsatisfactory. He would not give the assurance demanded by Mr. Jinnah, that Government would take steps to remove the reflections which were cast on the Swaraj Party by the speech of the Secretary of State, nor would he, as demanded by Pundit Motilal, initiate a prosecution—or even ask the Government of Bengal to do so—or hold an enquiry. So the net result of the heckling of the Home Member is that the questions and answers on the subject will be forwarded to the Secretary of State and the Government of Bengal. The public know too well what to expect of the Government of Bengal, after the revelations contained in the letters of Messrs. Fazlul Haque and S. R. Das and the reprehensible attempt made by Lord Lytton to influence voting in the Council by promising ministership to those who would vote in favour of the Ministers' salaries,—an attempt of which the wide-awake Home Member of the Government of India is blissfully unaware. But it remains to be seen whether Lord Olivier will now either withdraw the charges he has made or see that they are substantiated.

A Surat Success.

We congratulate the people of Surat on their victory over their Managing Committee. For its designs have been thoroughly frustrated by the Government order postponing the date for the final preparation of the electoral roll in view of the extraordinary and arbitrary reduction in the number of voters. But victories bring their responsibilities and the people of Surat have now to consider if they should persist in their no-tax campaign against the Municipality or to enroll themselves as voters by paying their dues with the ultimate object of capturing their municipality. For ourselves we would earnestly advise the keen-witted citizens of Surat to take the latter course. There will be no sense in continuing to war against an organisation when you can yourself control and guide it. But there is another question which is at once more delicate and difficult to solve. We mean the co-operation of all parties the municipal fight. We regret to note that Swarajists of Ahmedabad have found it necessary to fight almost single-handed for capturing the Taluka and the District Local Boards. But will not Surat set an example in the co-operation of all parties in their municipal work? Perhaps conditions are more favourable at Surat than anywhere else in Gujarat for the fulfilment of this cherished aim. Let Surat therefore, lead the way.

A Grievance Removed.

After a long delay of over twenty years the Corporation has at last decided to remove the disability from which the grain merchants in Bombay have been suffering. The Corporation has now placed on equal footing the exporters by sea as well as by rail. The matter did not require much consideration and ought to have been decided long ago, but, unfortunately, there were few gentlemen in the Corporation who cared to protect the interests of Indian merchants. The Commissioner, again, complained about the loss of revenue to the Corporation, but, as the Committee have pointed out, they have no business to stress this point as they are not entitled to the income under the Act. The old arrangement gave the foreign merchants a treatment to which they were not entitled, at the expense of the Indian merchants. The question of the terminal tax is still hanging fire, but that cannot be made a reason for refusing to do justice to a large majority of merchants.

AFTER TEN YEARS.

A UNITED CONGRESS

(LINIAN.)

An article in the August number of the "Nineteenth Century and After" surveys the progress of England during the last ten years and shows how the years of peace instead of fulfilling any of the high hopes and aspirations raised during the war have instead thrown thousands of soldiers and war workers into the streets to swell the ranks of the unemployed. The article naturally suggests a similar survey of the progress achieved by us during the last ten years which have undoubtedly inaugurated a new era in our national life. For, if the present European muddle can be said to begin from the outbreak of war in August 1914, Mahatma Gandhi also returned to India towards the end of the same year. The most critical year of the war—1917—saw the rise and growth at lightning speed of the Home Rule agitation and the first Satyagraha fight in Champaran. The year of the Allied victory and of the Armistice witnessed the first fight of organised civil disobedience in Kaira. But the parallel is even more striking after the beginning of 1919. For, while the Versailles peace even more disastrous than the war in some respects was being hatched by the big Four and the Greeks were stealthily progressing in Asia Minor, Mahatma Gandhi organised the first all-India Satyagraha campaign against the enactment of the Rowlatt Act. And the culmination of the tragedy at Versailles and the signing of the iniquitous treaty of Sevres synchronised with the unfurling of Congress flag of Swaraj and the bloodless war for its attainment.

Compromise 1914 and 1924.

India has done and suffered much during these eventful years. But it is here proposed only to review the history of the combination and separation of various political parties during the last decade. And curiously enough the present situation has some points of striking similarity with the one that confronted us exactly ten years ago. Readers will recall that Indian Nationalists had then been separated in two opposite camps since the Surat debacle of 1907, and that the incarceration of Lok. Tilak, and the voluntary exile of Sj. Aurobindo Ghosh combined with the repressive policy of Government to maintain the Congress as a moderate organisation. With the return of Lok. Tilak in 1914 the balance of the parties was immediately affected. The Extremists, as they were then called, began to organise themselves under his indomitable leadership. Faint whispers for a compromise began gradually to assume the form of definite proposals and Mrs. Besant can justly claim the credit of starting negotiations with late Mr. Gokhale and Lok Tilak at Poona in 1914 as she has been doing now with Mahatma Gandhi at Bombay and the Swarajists at Simla.

Sides Reversed

The reversal of the sides, however, gives us a measure of the remarkable progress achieved by the country during these years. For in 1914 the Congress had been reduced to a Moderate organisation into which apparently a small nationalist minority sought to be admitted. To-day it is just the other way. The Congress has all these years been progressively adopting more and more intensely nationalist policy which has again helped to render it an increasingly popular body. And to-day it is the Liberals, who seceded from the Congress in 1918 on account of the Congress structures on the Reform proposals and the Independents and the Conventionists who followed suit in 1920 on the inauguration of the N. C. O. movement, who would seek admission in the Congress portals.

The Swaraj Scheme

Another interesting point to note is the universal desire to frame the principles and a scheme of Swaraj for India. Of course Mahatmaji would want it for our own guidance, while Dr. Besant would have it for presentation to Parliament. Nevertheless all leaders desire to put their heads together to work out some tangible proposals in the matter. Here also the parallel with 1914-15 is clear. For the Bombay Congress of 1915 which opened the door to Lok. Tilak by amending the constitution according to the recommendations of the Compromise Committee appointed at Madras in 1914 also authorised a special committee to frame proposals to advance India on the road to Swaraj. And the Lucknow Congress of 1916 was as important for the Congress League scheme it passed and the Hindu-Mahomedan pact it comprised as for the union of all parties. But here again the difference is no less striking than the parallel. For we no longer desire an advance towards Swaraj but Swaraj itself. Nor shall we be satisfied to-day with the elaboration of a merely political and administrative machinery. We may be sure the Swaraj scheme which will be matured at and after Belgaum will not be merely a lawyers' and politicians' draft but will lay down broad and constructive principles of Indian culture and civilisation.

So at Belgaum, as at Lucknow we may have:

(1) The Union of all national parties;

(2) the Swaraj scheme or Committee for drafting it and

(3) A re-affirmation or re-settlement of the Hindu-Mahomedan pact of 1916.

And all this under the presidentship of our most revered leader Mahatma Gandhi himself. India will be thrice blessed indeed if the consummation so devoutly prayed for will be verily fulfilled in the next three months.

Forging Weapons of War

The parallels are clearly striking. But what a vast distance we have covered during these brief years and what a vast difference there is in our dreams and visions.

(Continued on page 8.)

BREACHES OF LEAGUE COVENANT

TERMS OF PROTOCOL

QUESTIONS OF ARBITRATION AND DEMOBILISATION.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Geneva.—The British and French Delegations have agreed to the terms of the protocol as regards the application of penalties for breaches of the Covenant of the League. The outstanding points have been referred to London for approval. The terms of the protocol were considered to-day in a sub-Committee to which Chairman Benes explained the views of the Delegations. According to an unofficial statement, the protocol is the most important peace-pact and contains ten articles and two appendices in addition to a long preamble emphasising the necessity of arbitration and real general disarmament. The International Court at the Hague and the Council of the League are designated arbitrators, and arbitration is made compulsory for all signatories. When arbitration is accepted by the parties to the dispute, the Commissions of military and civilian experts nominated by the Council of the League shall immediately proceed to the countries to organise the demilitarised zones to prevent attempts at mobilization. The document provides for military and economic sanctions while the Council of the League will appoint a Commission to investigate the effective means of assuring a blockade immediately the aggressor is determined. All signatories to the document undertake to participate in a General Disarmament Conference to be called within a year by the League of Nations.—Reuter.

THE MOSUL PROBLEM.

EARLY SOLUTION NOT EXPECTED.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The British case with regard to Mosul and the Frontier of Iraq has been put in writing and Colonial Office experts have proceeded to Geneva to assist the British Delegation to present the British view before the Council of the League, which is expected to appoint a committee to deal with the question. This will necessarily occupy considerable time. It may even be necessary to send a commission to Iraq fully to investigate the questions on the spot. Therefore early solution cannot be expected.—Reuter.

IRISH BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

According to the "Evening Standard's" political correspondent, the North Irish Government's refusal to appoint a Boundary Commissioner is based on its confidence that its appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to declare the Irish Amendment Bill, after it is passed in Parliament, *ultra vires* will be upheld. The appeal will be based on the contention that Self-Governing Colony cannot have its boundaries contracted without its consent.—Reuter.

A PURE FABRICATION.

ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF SOLLUM.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Rome.—The "Tribuna" learns authoritatively that the report that the Italians are preparing to occupy Sollum is a pure fabrication.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO "IMPROVING"

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The Spanish Embassy in London reports that the situation in the western zone in Morocco continues to improve. In accordance with the plan, the evacuation of lower Lau and Tiguisa has been effected without any difficulty.—Reuter.

IRAQ AIR FORCE UNITS.

LORD THOMSON TO INSPECT.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Lord Thomson accompanied by his Private Secretary Christopher Bullock and Squadron Leader A. R. Graham of the Air Staff left Victoria station this morning to inspect the Air Force Units in the Middle East and Iraq.—Reuter.

PROGRAMME OF INSPECTION.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Lord Thomson will travel from Trieste by the sea route to Alexandria, where he will spend two days inspecting the Air Force Units. He will then fly from Aman to Iraq. He will descend at Transjordania to inspect the outpost units and will devote four or five days to the inspection of Iraq Units. The party will return by the desert route from French Syria and call at Damascus. It is expected they will return to England by the second week of October.

Lord Thomson stated that he intended to enquire into everything and when he returned he would prepare a special statement with regard to the conditions and recent events in Iraq in which respect he would also speak.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners; the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

18522

GEORGIAN RISING.

REVOLUTIONARIES LOSING

ALLEGED BOLSHEVIK EXCESSES.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

A message from Trebizond says that the Georgian revolution is losing ground but the Azerbaijanian movement has progressed, the Georgians being pushed back from Batoum towards the interior by the Bolshevik column who are burning all villages, executing a number of suspected revolutionary sympathisers including the Bishop of Nazari who was ill. Most of the thirty-thousand workers of Baku oilfields at Azerbaijan have joined the movement owing to infinitesimal wages paid by the Russians. The peasants are supporting owing to poor prices paid to wheat.—Reuter.

LEAGUE'S RESOLUTION ON GEORGIAN AFFAIRS.

MOSCOW PRESS INDIGNANT.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Moscow.—The press is most indignant at the resolution of the League of Nations with regard to the anti-Bolshevik rising in Georgia Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot are blamed for influencing the League in that respect.

"Iavestia" describes their action as hostility towards the Soviet Republic, interference in internal affairs of Russia undeard, of and violation of International law. It insinuates that the resolution proves that the West European Governments are interested in the preparations of the Georgian insurrection. Mr. MacDonald is accused of violating the clause of the Anglo-Russian Treaty with regard to reciprocal non-intervention in internal affairs. The paper asks what Mr. MacDonald will say in the Soviet Government demanded an enquiry into the events at Mesopotamia, Sudan, India and Ireland and what will be M. Herriot's attitude if the Soviet demanded enquiry into Indo-China and Morocco.

Following is the resolution referred to in the above message:—

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Geneva.—The Assembly has referred to the Agenda Committee a joint resolution in the name of the British, French and Belgian delegates inviting the Council to watch attentively the events in Georgia and to seize the opportunity to enable the country to return to a state of peace. M. Goncour of France on behalf of three delegations said that in the face of bloodshed it seemed desirable that the Assembly should make gesture against which no state could take umbrage. We heard the talk of peace yet blood was flowing.

It is mentioned that before they left Geneva Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot received an appeal from Georgia.—Reuter.

TERRIBLE MOTOR CAR TRAGEDY.

SIX PERSONS KILLED,

LONDON, Sept. 16.

St. Johns.—A terrible tragedy overtook a party returning from a visit to the Special Service Squadron when a motor car, driven by a son of Sir William Reid, President of the Newfoundland Railway, ran into and instantly killed two Canadian Officers belonging to the War Veterans Association, as they were attempting to board a bus. The motor car overturned and four occupants, including two British naval officers, Lieut.-Commander Doney-O'callaghan and Lieut. Edmund Burrows, were thrown out and killed on the spot. Lt-E. Burrows is a son of a clergyman and a nephew of Bishop of Chichester. The parents of both the deceased are at present in India.—Reuter.

ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF LIVY'S LOST BOOKS.

PROFESSOR'S ANNOUNCEMENT CAUSES SENSATION,

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Rome.—Professor Dimartine Fusco, whose recent announcement that he had discovered the lost books of Livy in the ruins of a monastery at Naples has caused such a sensation that the Professor has disappeared, ostensibly to avoid interruption in his work. To-day, he appeared at Naples in obedience to an official summon and was interrogated by the ministerial Commission in the presence of the Prefect of Naples.

A semi-official statement in that respect declares that what Prof. Dimartino discovered were merely notes on the books, not books themselves, but an enquiry is proceeding.—Reuter.

[The announcement of the alleged discovery of the lost books of Livy was made by Professor Francesco Ribezzo, a distinguished Italian scholar, in the 1924 issue of "Rivista Indo-Greca Italica," which is edited by him and which is the chief organ classical study in Italy. On the cover of this issue Prof. Ribezzo gave prominence to statements made by Dr. Mario Di Martino-Fusco, alleging that he had discovered a series of manuscripts containing the whole 142 Books of Livy's great history; that he, Di Martino is at present engaged in transcribing the Second Decade (Books XL-XX), and that when he has established his claims to "priority" by completing this task then and not till then he will allow other scholars to have access to this and other parts of his voluminous find, and even to know he found it.]

Genoa.—The Maharani of Baroda departed for Bombay, on Tuesday on board the Italian Steamer "Geneva."—Reuter.

MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS.

SEPARATION OF RAILWAY BUDGET.

GOVT.'S HALTING PROPOSALS.

RAPID INDIANISATION URGED.

DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to give its opinion on the difficult question of separation of Railway from General Finance. Sir Charles Innes's new resolution contains considerable modifications as a result of the views expressed by a special committee of the Assembly. The Nationalist party has tabled an amendment approving of Government's resolution subject to Assembly's approval in case railways were handed over to company management and subject to demand for Indianisation of railway services and appointment of Indians as members of the railway board as early as possible. The feeling among non-officials was that the fate of the resolution would depend upon the acceptance by the Government of the Nationalists amendment. When the House met the attendance was small but it soon swelled.

INDIA REPORT.

Mr. Tomkinson replying to Mr. Aney's question regarding the Moral and Material Progress Report (otherwise called India Report) said the Report was scrutinised by officers of different departments of the Government of India and also in the India Office before the publication or presentation to Parliament. Neither the Government of India nor the Secretary of State accepted responsibility for any particular expression of opinion.

Replying to Mr. K. C. Neogi, Mr. Bhore regretted inability to publish just now the memorandum presented by the Colonies Committee to the Colonial Secretary but hoped to do so later.

Further questioned by Mr. Rangachariar and Mr. Neogi, the Education Secretary assured them that Government realised the urgency of representation with a view to place the Indian view before the two committees appointed by the Colonial Office on the East African problem.

The Assembly then resumed the debate on the resolution regarding separation of Railway Finance from General Finance for technical reasons.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith moved a new resolution to be substituted for the one moved by Sir Charles Innes at Delhi session.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

Sir Charles Innes in giving a lucid exposition said the new resolution had one or two changes of substance but in the main it was redrafted so as to have the original intentions of the Government move. Clearly the subject was difficult and Mr. Parsons had therefore prepared a memorandum which had been circulated to the members. Many members were probably not very clear in their minds as to what Government wanted to do and why it wanted to do it. The Indian railways were a most gigantic commercial undertaking in India. They must therefore look ahead and take a long view. He was the other day examining a proposal to rebuild a big station which would take thirteen years.

ACWORTH COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Continuing he said remodelling of the whole line was essential but Government could not safely embark on such a proposal so long as it depended on the exigency of the general budget. The main burden of the Acworth Committee's report was the separation of the Railway budget and the recommendation of State management was made conditional upon the carrying out of the administrative and financial reform proposed by the Committee. In every commercial undertaking capital expenditure and revenue expenditure went hand in hand and in the words of the Acworth Committee the railways must be treated "as a continuously going concern with a carefully thought out programme both of revenue and capital expenditure for years ahead with provincial financial arrangements to correspond." The Assembly had provided them with capital expenditure for 5 years by sanctioning 159 crores for the purpose but revenue expenditure still depended upon the exigencies of the general revenues and it failed because they had no security with regard to the revenue programme. Then again the programme of revenue expenditure was not voted for the year beginning April 1st till the preceding March. This was the one reason they could not spend grants and unexpended balances merely went to the general revenue along with the railway surplus. Provisions for depreciation of arrears could not be made. There was no inducement to economy because these benefitted the general revenue not the railways, there was no railway reserve and this was particularly embarrassing for the railways whose returns depended upon good or bad seasons. The Finance Department felt inconvenience because of the violent fluctuations in the railway returns thereby increasing the difficulty of framing the budget estimates. Then again if they took more railways they merely taxed the transportation. Government's object therefore was to abolish the system of revenue programme and to establish a proper depreciation fund arranged on an intelligible and scientific basis. They wanted to build up the railway reserves in order to make finance more elastic and generally they wanted to introduce a system which, while retaining the control of the Assembly unimpaired and while ensuring the general revenues a fair return from the railways, would be more suited to the needs of a vast commercial undertaking. Government had considered the possibility of legislation but preferred to ask the House to agree to a convention so that conditions might be adjusted from time to time to suit the varying conditions and the progress of the constitution.

AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTION.

The Commerce Member next dwelt on the form and amount of contribution proposed in the resolution. He said the amount originally fixed was five-sixths of one per cent. on the capital at charge on commercial lines and one-fifth of the surplus profits. It had been modified and it was now prepared that one per cent. of the capital on charge plus one-fiftieth of the surplus plus an additional one-third of the excess of any surplus above the three crores contribution would be based on the actual returns of the penultimate year but for the current year it would be based on the actuals of last year, because it would not be fair to the Finance Department to base it on the actuals of 1922-23 which was a bad year. This contribution meant that Government would pay a gross contribution of about 639 lakhs or after deducting loss in working and interest on capital, on strategic lines above 519 lakhs. Under the original scheme Government proposed to pay only 446 lakhs thus they would pay 73 lakhs more than originally proposed.

Some might say that this was not enough. He would ask them to bear in mind that the more they took from the railways the longer they postponed the day when rates and fares would be reduced. Moreover, railways in addition to the contribution of 639 lakhs would have to pay charges amounting to nearly 24 crores more on account of interest. To those who stated that it was normal time to make the calculation about contribution, he pointed out that railways expected that receipts this year would amount to 5.43 per cent. of capital at charge on commercial lines. This showed that they were getting a return of five and a half per cent. from their property and had reached a standard of revenue they should not reasonably expect and if consistently they got more than this in future it would be a clear indication that the rates and fares were high and should be reduced. Moreover they had agreed to pay one per cent on capital, even on new capital, before it began to yield any return.

RISK OF THE SEASON.

The railways also took the risk of the season. In a good year or a bad year they must pay their contribution. The real question on the other hand was whether the railways were not giving away too much. The only reason for agreeing to the proposal was that they expected a good year and Mr. Parsons hoped that they would improve their budget by net two crores. Thus they would be able to start with this reserve of two crores and that was why they felt justified in agreeing to a contribution of that magnitude. But again he emphasised, that the contribution figure was necessarily arbitrary. The main consideration was if they fixed it too high they would be maintaining rates and fares at a high level. He emphasised that Government intended to establish depreciation fund on a scientific basis such that all sums passed into and out of the depreciation or reserve fund should be subjected to the vote of the Assembly. The establishment of a reserve fund, moreover, would enable them to make up the arrears of depreciation and to adopt a bolder podicy in the reduction of rates and fares.

Continuing the Commerce Member referred to the question about which the members felt keenly. The scheme of separation, he assured would in, no way reduce the control of the Assembly over the budget Of course when it was made in the railway budget it would not mean improvement in the general revenue as hitherto but would merely go to the railway reserve. But cuts made in their budget would put them in the same difficulty as at present. Supposing a cut was made which could not be given effect to then unless the Governor-General restored the grant their position would be difficult. He showed that there was no basis in the suggestion that if the Assembly admitted to work railways as a commercial department Government would always turn round and say they would give effect to the Assembly's wishes regarding Indianisation and something of that kind because they could not do them consistently with economy and efficiently. He pointed out that Railway Board had been working for separation for the last 15 months. They had raised no objection to paying duty on stores and to provisions of the Steel Protection Act and had not asked for a lower contribution. These Acts increased the charge on their revenue by forty lakhs a year. If the proposal for separation was accepted the taxpayer would gain to this extent.

RAILWAY BUDGET.

As for the presentation of the railway budget they hoped to bring it before the House in February next before the general

(Continued on next page).

WAHABIS' MARCH.

IBN SAUD AWAITING RE-INFORCEMENT.

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

According to the latest news from official quarters, the Wahabis have not advanced much beyond Taif while the bulk of the Hedjaz forces is concentrated astride the road from Taif to Mecca. It is believed that Ibn Saud is awaiting reinforcements before attacking.

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says Britain will remain neutral as long as the Wahabis do not attempt a raid on the mandated territory or molest the British Moslems resident in or on pilgrimage to the Holy places.—Reuter.

WAHABIS NOT ADVANCING.

MECCA SITUATION UNCHANGED.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Further telegrams from British sources at Jeddah report little change in the situation. Apparently the Wahabis have not advanced towards Mecca. It is believed that raiders are led by a local chief, who headed the rebellion of 1919 and therefore possibly are acting on their own will without orders of Ibn Saud.—Reuter.

FIGHTING NEAR MECCA.

MOVEMENTS OF WAHABIS

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Cairo.—It transpires that the news of fighting on the border reached Mecca at the beginning of September when it is understood that a Hashimite advance-guard composed of 150 to 250 regulars and irregulars, repulsed the raiders. The inhabitants of Taif were, however, completely surprised on the night of September 5th, by firing and shouting in streets. The Hashimite forces hastily retreated without firing to the heights of Jebelkora, at five hours' distance from Taif. They halted at Hedda, and were ordered to defend Mecca, but Wahabis did not advance further as the forces were insufficient to protect communications to Jebelkora. The forces are expected to assume an offensive shortly. A mystery surrounds the fate of the 400 Hashimites who were garrisoning the advance post.—Reuter.

FRATRICIDAL WAR.

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S CABLE TO HUSSAIN.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has addressed the following cables:—

To

Sultan Najd, Care Gosaibee Bahrein,

Fratricidal war among brother Arabs painful. Shariff Hussain responsible for the unfortunate development. Without believing false newspaper propaganda beg you issue strict orders to military not to do anything hurt Muslim feelings. Kindly keep us informed about true facts.

TO SHARIFF SAHIB.

To

Shariff Sahib, Mecca.

Extremely regret your persistent un-Islamic actions responsible for the present fratricidal war. Anxious to intervene provided you leave your and your family's case to the World Muslim Conference. Non-Muslim intervention in the Holy Hedjaz affairs is intolerable and unforgiveable.

TO PRESIDENT, REPUBLIC, ANGORA.

To

President Republic, Angora.

British Government informs us foreign Minister asked the Turkish Government if it would receive Khilafat Delegation. Free brotherly exchange of views highly beneficial to the Turkish Republic and Islam. Beg your Excellency cable us permission.

LADIES SHOT DEAD.

A GHASTLY OUTRAGE NEAR MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

A mysterious murder in which two ladies were shot dead and another was injured is reported from St. Thomas' Mount, a suburb of Madras about fourteen miles from the city. The victims are the mother, the niece and the wife of Gururamiah, the assistant station-master of St. Thomas' Mount. Shortly after eight yesterday evening the Assistant Station-master who was then on duty heard his mother calling out in his house that she was being killed and he sent a porter to see what was happening. Ten minutes later the Madura passenger train having left, he hastened to his house and found that his mother, wife and niece had been shot. They were removed in an ambulance to the General Hospital where the mother who was about fifty-five years old died early this morning and the niece, a young woman of twenty, a few hours later. The Assistant Station-master's wife is in hospital and is said to be out of danger.

It is reported that a man whose identity is at present unknown pushed open the door of the room in which the wife and niece were dining, while the mother was serving them, fired six shots and ran away.

A *post mortem* examination on the bodies of the victims showed that death was due to hemorrhage from wounds caused by being shot.

TAXATION ENQUIRY.

NEED OF AN AGRICULTURAL REPRESENTATIVE.

COUNCIL OF STATE'S UNANIMOUS DECISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

That the Council of State can also raise its little finger if it so chooses to do was proved at to-day's sitting. It was on a motion of Sardar Jogendra Singh for the appointment of an additional member on the Taxation Committee, which is to assemble in Delhi in November to enquire into the system of taxation of India. A good deal of criticism have been recently made on the personnel of this committee by way of questions in the Legislative Assembly. There is also a motion by Mr. Goswami for dissolution of this committee. It was therefore not unexpected that Sardar Jogendra Singh's complaint that agricultural classes have been ignored in selection of members would find some support in a House composed of Rajas and Zamindars, but never was I prepared to find such an unanimous voice raised in favour of the motion as it was the fortune of Sardar Jogendra Singh to get. There was nothing striking in the speech of the Sardar who is a prominent landlord in the Punjab. But really the credit of today's successful non-official performance is due to Sir Umar Hayat Khan. Mr. McWatters, accustomed as he had been to defeat all non-official resolutions by the solid vote of a certain section of the non-official House assisted of course by Government benches, came prepared to oppose the resolution and he opposed it in a very vigorous manner on the ground that if to the committee was to be added another person representing the agricultural interests then they would have to appoint four or five members knowing agricultural conditions of the various provinces. Moreover, the present enquiry was limited, but if it was to launch on land revenue system and policy as well, there would be no end to its labours. But Mr. McWatters was never prepared for a volley of protest and that from unexpected quarters like Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Raja Rampal Singh and Mr. Yamin Khan. Indeed, the proceedings were an eyeopener to Government benches. While Sir Umar Hayat cried in despair for God's help Raja Rampal Singh roundly accused the Taxation Committee as incompetent for the job. "What do these members know as to where the shoe pinches?" asked the Raja. Indeed this was the gravamen of the charge against Government for appointing on the committee members none of whom knows the conditions in agricultural India. The situation was indeed serious.

Mr. McWatters looked completely nonplussed. He phoned Sir Basil Blackett who was then in the Assembly. He spoke to Sir Mahomed Shafi and Sir Narasimha Sarma as to what he should do. But before that Sir Mahomed Shafi had said that the interests of the agricultural classes were safe in the hands of Dr. Hyder who himself belonged to the agricultural classes. This did not please the zamindars in the Council and they all asked for an additional member. There was no way out of the difficulty. To add to the misfortunes of Mr. McWatters the European members like Sir Arthur Froom and Mr. Bell also joined in the opposition to Government attitude. Poor Mr. McWatters had therefore to submit to the inevitable. He had to eat the humble pie by withdrawing all the words of opposition, he had uttered and supporting the resolution of Sardar Jogendra Singh. Indeed it was a case of those coming to scoff but remaining to pray. The Finance Secretary declared that Government would either appoint an additional member to represent the agricultural classes or adopt the suggestion of Dr. Dwarkanath Mitter that there would be an agricultural representative coopted with the Committee when it toured round the country.

WOES OF KOHAT HINDUS.

HOUSES LOOTED AND IDOLS BROKEN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 16.

A representative of the "Tribune" wiring from Rawalpindi yesterday said:—"There have been a countless number of tragic episodes which the homeless people in an unthinkably sad plight are anxious to relate. I succeeded in interviewing a large number of respectable Kohatees last night. The Kohat Hindu refugees in Rawalpindi numbering over 2500 now have a terrible tale of woe and misery to relate. After referring to the cause of the riot which in all essentials tallies with the official account the representative says that the latest reports received at Rawalpindi show that almost all the Hindu houses have been looted and wrecked by fire all temples have been looted and the idols broken. It is not possible to estimate the loss at present but not a pie is said to have been left in cash and jewellery of the Hindu inhabitants most of whom were well off some being millionaires. Mussalman shops were marked out for discrimination with chalk. The transborder people are also reported to have joined hands with the looters. The number of the Hindu dead so far as he has been able to ascertain them is thirty. Sime women are said to have received bullet wounds.—Message incomplete.

"A GREAT INDIAN."

TRIBUTES TO LATE MR. BASU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, who had been a member of the Bengal Executive Council, all offices under the Government of Bengal were closed to-day.

Calcutta Newspapers to-day publish biographical sketches of and leading articles on the late Mr. B. N. Basu. They unanimously pay a tribute to his great gifts, unselfish public work and deplore the loss of "a great Indian and a great Bengali."

MIRZAPUR STREET BOMB CASE.

KHADDAR SHOP PROPRIETOR'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

At the High Court Sessions to-day Justice Suhrawardy and a special jury resumed the hearing of the case in which Basanta Kumar Dhenki and Santilal Chakravarti were charged with murder, culpable homicide, attempt to murder and under the Explosive Substance Act in connection with the Mirzapur Street bomb outrage in which a Khaddar shopkeeper was killed.

Sisir Kumar Ghose, one of he proprietors of the shop, deposed that on the night of August 22 while he was seated in the shop he saw the accused Basanta throw a bomb inside the shop. He chased the accused and arrested him while he was jumping into a taxicab. The second accused who was seated in the taxi, seeing the crowd, ran away, but was arrested in the College Square. Cross-examined by Mr. Sen witness said he did not know anything about the political party to which the injured man belonged.

Counsel: Do you yourself take any interest in politics?.

Witness: I do.

Counsel: How many years have you been doing so?

Witness: About three years now.

Counsel: Have eyou ever been interned?

Witness: Yes, in 1916.

Counsel: Were you interned on suspicion of belonging to the anarchist party?

Witness: I do not know why I was interned. I do not know of having done anything for which I was interned. No charge was made against me before I was interned. I was a State prisoner. I was released at the end of 1919 or the beginning of 1920.

Judge: Were you interned under Regulation 3 of 1818?

Witness: Yes.

Counsel: Were you in any way connected with the Dacca Anusilan Samity?

Witness: I had nothing to do with the Anusilan Samity at any time.

Counsel: When you came out in 1919 or 1920 were you kept under police surveillance?

Witness: After being released as a State prisoner I was for a few months interned at Murshidabad and I was not allowed out. On the very day of my release as a State prisoner I was interned at Murshidabad for a few months.

Counsel: Were you connected with revolutionary movement in any way at any time in your life?

Witness: No.

Counsel: Did police ever search your shop and house since you left Murshidabad?

Witness: About a year ago my Calcutta residence and my shop were simultaneously searched in connection with the Sankaritola murder case.

Counsel: Were you taken in custody?

Witness: Yes and kept in custody for fifteen days. During that time I was examined by police officers on three occasions.

Counsel: When was the next search?

Witness: About ten or twelve days prior to the present incident.

Counsel: Were you taken into custody again?

Witness: I was ordered to accompany the Deputy Commissioner of Police. I was released during the night on security.

Counsel: Were you told why you were taken into custody and your shop searched?

Witness: The police brought a man to my shop named Bhabesh Roy who made statement to the effect that I had given him a revolver in 1921 and he identified me as the man who had done that.

Counsel: Was that in connection with the case in which a man was arrested with a revolver in Mirzapur street?

Witness: Yes. My house and shop were searched on suspicion that I was in possession of fire arms.

Counsel: In Sankaritola murder case you were arrested on suspicion of being in possession of fire arms and explosives.

Witness: With regard to that arrest do not know of all why that was done.

Counsel: You were also arrested in connection with the Alipore conspiracy case.

Witness: That was an offshoot of the Sankaritola murder case.

Counsel: Do you know any of the accused in the Alipur conspiracy case.

Witness: Yes. They are my old friends.

The Court then rose.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Suhrawordy and a special jury the Mirzapur street bomb case came up for trial. In this case two young Bengalees Basanta Kumar Dhekki and Santilal Chakravarti were charged with murder, culpable homicile not amounting to murder, attempt to murder and an offence under the Explosives Substances Act. The case for the prosecution was that on the night of August 22 shortly after nine the two accused engaged a taxi cab at the junction of Harrison Road and drove to Mirzapur street passing a Khadder shop where the bomb outrage took place. The shop belonged to Mr. Prakas Chandra Banik. At the time of the tragedy there were three men in the shop two were partners and the third was a customer. The two accused drove past the shop and stopped the car some distance ahead. The first accused Basanta alighted from the car and walked towards the shop. After a few minutes he returned to the car and had whispered conversation with the second accused Santilal. Basanta then returned to the shop, stopped on the footpath and threw a bomb into the shop. Mr. Prakas Chandra Banik one of the proprietors was killed almost instantaneously while a customer, Mr. Baidyanath Chatterjee was hurt. The other proprietor, Mr. Sisir Kumar Ghose miraculously escaped without any injury. After throwing the bomb the accused Basanta bolted to car where the other accused was waiting for him inside. He was however chased by the crowd as the shop proprietor, Mr. Sisir called out 'thief, thief'. Basanta got into the car and told the driver to start. Seeing the crowd the second accused Santilal jumped out of the car and ran north followed by the crowd and was arrested. Basanta was also arrested subsequently.

The case is proceeding.

ANARKALI BOMB OUTRAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 16.

Further information from the most authentic source regarding the arrests in connection with the bomb outrage at Anarkali, Lahore in 1918, states that two Europeans and some Indians were injured in this outrage as the result of bombs being thrown at them while they were passing by that quarter. So long the case could not be traced but it has now been brought out by the C. I. D. of the Punjab and the case is still under investigation.

There are altogether six accused in the case who will shortly be placed on trial. It is stated that the report that a large number of men have been arrested is without foundation and much exaggerated though several confessions have been made in this connection.

BABBAR AKALI CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 17.

It is understood that the supplementary Babbar Akali conspiracy case is ready to be brought up against a batch of 39 persons who are to be tried by a special Magistrate. There are about 400 prosecution witnesses and two approvers.

In the first Babbar Akali Conspriacy case the accused are being tried by Mr. Tapp, the Sessions Judge, in the Lahore Central Jail. There are about 21 approvers in this case and a large number of witnesses too. The case began in June and will still take a considerable time to finish.

AGRA FLOODS

SITUATION IMPROVES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Sept. 16.

The flood situation is improving much to the relief of the unfortunate sufferers in the affected zone. Last night the flood in 'Khari Nadi' had fallen five feet. The isolated villages have all been relieved thanks to the untiring exertions of the sympathetic collector Mr. Nevill, the police and a detachment of 10/2nd Bombay pioneers.

The advices from Bhatratpur show that the flow of water has now slackened, but the only outlet for the accumulated volume of water is through the Agra District and the abnormal discharge must be expected to last for some days. A vast quantity of water entered the Bharatpur City, doing immense damage to the property and the communications. The situation is well in hand. The flood on the Khari Nadi at Agra exceeded all previous records maintained by the Canal Department. It was estimated that the discharge was about thirty thousand cubic feet per second. It is providential that the Fatehpur Sikri Aqueduct escaped destruction but its preservation was due largely to the strenuous exertions of the Officer on the spot. The threatened collapse of the great bridge on the Gwalior Road has been averted but for a time the position was critical as the bridge is on a Grand Trunk Road.

A striking feature on this calamity has been the wonderful flow of charity from the public spirited people of Agra, notably the proprietor of the Peoples' Herald Press, the Manager of the Agra United Mills, the Seva Samiti and Khan Bahadur Shaik Badruddin Rais of Kagaroul and others.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION FLOOD RELIEF WORK.

The following contributions in aid of the flood relief work of the Ramakrishna Mission in Southern India are acknowledged with thanks by the President of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Bombay:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 621, door to door collections through the Madrasi Bhajana Samaj of Dadar Rs. 127—2—4; through Ram Rs 15; Mr. M B Tivari(Aden) Rs. 10; Dr. Balvantrai Jhaverilal Rs 5—12—0; Messrs. Shantilal L. Fandya, G N Karode, Master Krishna Talcherkar, Rs. 5/- each; Mr. Dayashankar C. Jha Rs 3—4—0, Mr. R Subramanian Rs 2—12—0 Messrs. N Gor, Jacob and a sympathises Re. 1 each.

B. P. C. C. MEETING.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Wednesday night at Girgaum, Mr. K. P. Khadilkar presiding.

Mr. R. H. Gandhy moved that the Swarajya Sabha's letter asking for some concession in the rent to be paid by the Tilak Kanya shala for space occupied by it in the Congress Committee's newly purchased building at Girgaum, be considered, and that the school be given concession of half the rent.

After some discussion the matter was sent to the Estate Committee for report.

The Committee then considered the recommendation that for the Hindustani Seva Dal a sum of Rs. 1,200 be sanctioned and that each volunteer should be asked to deposit a sum of Rs. 10 for each uniform issued to him. There were several amendments moved to this proposition, as it was thought that there were not enough volunteers, and that the work done by them was not very valuable etc. After some discussion the Committee decided to do nothing in the matter and merely recorded the recommendation

The Committee considered the proposal for the appointment of a paid Assistant Secretary owing to the recent increase of work of the Committee. It was stated that the Committee wanted men with some power of initiation and not mere clerks, and that the work of the Committee suffered at present owing to want of proper help.

The proposal was rejected as Mr. J. B. Patel said he would undertake the duties of the Secretary and devote a few hours every day to the work.

MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS

(Continued from previous page.)

budget was presented and later on in September. But that would involve an amendment of the Government of India Act. They were also examining this form of the budget with a view to improve it. He further pointed out that Government had agreed to the reconstitution of the Central Railway Advisory Council and to have a standing railway Finance Committee. These showed that Government did not in any way want to get away from the control of the Assembly. He had placed the proposal which Government thought would be best for railways, for trade and commerce of the country and for the Indian taxpayer and he appealed to the House to consider the scheme on its merit and accept it. (Applause).

Replying to an enquiry by Dr. Lohokare the Finance Member said interest charges would be met by the railway budget while capital annuities had been transferred from the railway budget to the general debt redemption fund.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar asked by what constitutional law or procedure would Government establish convention.

Sir Charles Innes said there was no law involved. It was merely an undertaking given by the Government to the Assembly in the usual course.

Mr. Rangaswami further asked whether the Secretary of State proposed to devolve any of his power upon the Government of India about the railway expenditure.

Mr. Parsons replied in the negative.

NATIONALIST PARTY'S AMENDMENT.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas moved on behalf of the Nationalist Party an amendment proposing the addition of a clause approving the Government resolution subject to (a) that no railway line now under State management and no railway line now managed by a company whose contract may hereafter expire should be handed over to company management without the previous approval of the Legislative Assembly. (b) that the railway services should be rapidly Indianised and further that Indians should be appointed as members of the Railway Board as early as possible.

Sir Purushotamdas said the Commerce Member had stated that railways were of vital importance to India and were a great machine and great national asset. That was precisely the reason why he wanted the Assembly to have a substantial say in the railway policy. The proposal had been under the consideration of the Government for three years and within this time a good deal of correspondence must have passed between them and the Secretary of State. But Government did not take into confidence even the sub-committee with regard to this correspondence. This naturally raised the apprehension that Government was not laying on the table all its cards. The reason why the House wanted to insist on the provision that State managed lines should not be transferred to company management without the express approval of the Assembly was because the railways were the property of the taxpayer and the Assembly had a right to be heard in the matter. The Railway Report for 1922-23 stated that Government proposed to continue their efforts to work for getting a domiciled company to take over the management. Further Government had rejected the resolution of Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao passed by the Assembly asking that no contract be entered into with the companies without previously placing it before the Assembly.

ASSEMBLY'S RIGHT.

Continuing Sir Purushotamdas pointed out that under the scheme the Assembly was abandoning the right to make cuts in the Railways Budget with a view to relieve the general exceequer or to transfer railway surplus to meet deficit in any year. Was it, therefore, unreasonable to ask for an undertaking that the Assembly's approval be sought before any change in the management took place? Why should Government distrust the Assembly? If there was real company management the Assembly would appreciate the position. He approved of separation and would be very sorry if Government persisted in not giving an undertaking and thereby jeopardise the scheme. He gave an instance of dangers before them. In 1910 the contract with the S. I. Railway Company was entered into not only above the head of the people who felt good deal of the grievance but also over the head of the Government of Madras and the Government of India and only a Reuter's telegram brought the first information to the Government of India that contract had been renewed by the Secretary of State. He did not want any repetition of that. He made it clear that Indians, while believing that railways should be worked on commercial lines were determined to see them worked compatible with national advancement and national good. They did not want that in a cheap spirit of economy stores should be not purchased in India and that Indianisation of the services should proceed. Patience of Indians had been more than tried. They had waited for the past 70 years and now wanted Indians to be employed in large number. Railways were the property of the Indian taxpayer and must be worked in the interest of India.

At this time the Assembly rose for lunch.

FINANCE MEMBER'S SPEECH.

When it reassembled Sir Basil Blackett put in an able defence of the Government point of view and indicated the fullest extent to which Government could go. He said Sir Purshotamdas' amendment was both an additional and conditional clause. Sir Purshotamdas agreed with the desirability of administrative reform proposed by Government but declared that if Government was unable to accept his condition the whole scheme would be the last. The issue had thus been clouded. The speaker attached very great importance to the scheme as it would encourage economy in the railway management and result in the stabilization of general budget. He had devoted a great deal of his attention and care to it. His view was that taxation on communication was bad taxation. It fell both on the consumer and the producer and it reduced both the external and internal trade. As a matter of fact in the earlier stages there were many arguments to run railways with a view to develop communication without aiming at making the railways pay. That was the policy of the Government of India in the earlier days. But that stage had now passed. The railway must now pay their way and as they did not pay income tax etc., they must contribute to the genera exchequer. Under the present arrangement no definite hopes could be based on railway earnings because of fluctuations in earnings. They must standardise the railway revenues. At present the railway surplus which included share for depreciation of assets went to the General Exchequer and railyays had no intentive to economical working and spent haphazardly. The separation scheme would stabilize the budget, stabilize railway revenue, give real incentive to economy, maintain continuity of policy, enable rates and fares to be reduced and give improved facilities to its users. As for the amount of contribution originally proposed because the less they asked the more they hastened the day for reduction of rates and fares while the more they asked the more they postponed such a day.

As for the Assembly's control, the Finance Member opined it would be much more effective than at present. It was perfectly true that in the normal circumstances they could not benefit the general revenue by either cuts in the railway budget or transferring railway surplus to meet any deficit. They would have to propose proper taxation if need be than to raid railway reserve. But then they gained immensely in other directions.

QUESTION OF INDIANISATION.

Questions of Indianisation and management introduced by Sir Purshotamdas in his amendment were not strictly germane to the scheme before the House. The two issues were separate and must not be mixed. As for Indianisation and purchase of stores he said theoretically it was competent for Government to say that it would not Indianise and would purchase stores in the cheapest market and this right was there now and would remain there even if the scheme of separation was rejected. But what were the facts? Government was committed to purchase of stores in India and the Lee Commission had recommended 25 per cent. Indianisation of railway engineers and the process of Indianisation in the railways generally was proceeding as quickly as was in the best interests of the country. In fact there was no difference of opinion between the Government and the Assembly on these points. He considered the issue raised about railway management in the amendment frankly to be unreal. What were the facts? Government had stated that if the management was to be transferred to a company it must be a real Indian company with Indian capital. Government were willing to go further If ever the proposal for establishing an Indian Company was considered Government would bring the matter before the Railway Central Advisory Council. They were willing to let any member of the Advisory Council to bring that matter before the House if he so desired. This was, he said, frankly as far as it was in the power of the Government of India to go. They had no power under the constitution to go beyond that and give the required undertaking.

APPEAL TO ASSEMBLY.

But it might be apparent that in view of his statement the issue raised became unreal. If, however, the Assembly did not agree with the Government view and rejected the scheme the result would be that Government would merely carry on, as at present, without adopting desirable administrative reform. He emphasised that, as Pandit Motilal said the other dey speaking on the Lee Report, in this transitional stage of administrative reforms here was proposed a very useful reform which generally speaking the House agreed was desirable. He therefore appealed for a vote on the merit of the scheme. If it was rejected who woud suffer. The taxpayer suffered and the railways users suffered. The railway users suffered because both the producer and the consumer would have to pay more. The Assembly suffered because it was rejecting a proposal which gave it more powers. The Government suffered because it could not carry out a very desirable reform.

GOVERNMENT'S EVASION.

After Sir Basil Blackett had spoken Mr. Neogy congratulated Sir Charles Innes on his ability to adjust himself to the atmosphere of the House. Speaking to the Council of the Elder Statesmen (Council of State) Sir Charles Innes had said a few days ago that railways must be removed from the influence of the popular Assembly because when a popular Assembly interfered with the State management of the railways then State management would become a failure. He (Mr. Neogy) did not deny that the scheme as proposed by Sir Charles Innes had many attractions but he asked why Government was anxious to force upon the Assembly this piece of reform which might fit in with the next instalment of constitutional reforms when they were likely to have some sort of responsibility in the central government. Sir William Acworth did not know the things that were happening in India since he left this country. Proceeding Mr. Neogy referred to the utterly poor rate of Indianisation in several branches of railway administration and said that attitude of government in regard to the railway policy had been anti-Indian in every sphere from top to bottom. Of course reference had been made to the recommendations of the Lee Commission in respect of Railway engineering service but Mr. Neogy complained that the Lee Commission could not and had not dealt with subordinate departments where there was overweighing of particular community.

Sir Basil asked whether any undertaking was given like the one demanded by the non-officials.

Mr. Neogy retorted: Is there any other Government which defies public opinion as the Government of India does?

Mr. Neogy concluded by saying that large railway profits during the war was due to the fact that certain expenditures were postponed and to bloated budget. The general budget was subject to violent fluctuations because of manipulation by Government.

Mr. Coke (non-Official European, Bombay) said it was obvious that if the Commerce member's proposal was not accepted there would be a great set back.

Mr. Duraswamy Aiyangar said it was a great mistake to suppose that the railway administration was merely a commercial proposition. There were many other points of view which should be taken into consideration. One of the most important consideration was the effective control of the Assembly over the railway administration. The second important consideration was indianisation of railway stores purchase and also of personnel of the railway administration. Unless expenditure on railway purchases was reduced the passenger never would hope to get any release in the matter of reduction of rates and fares.

Dr. Hyder supporting the motion of Sir Charles Innes said the question of separation of railway finance should be looked at purely from the commercial and economic point of view. There would be proper and better management of railways if the Government proposal was carried.

A MECHANICAL DEVICE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta considered the separation proposed in the Government resolution as mere mechanical and remarked that it would not bring about commercialisation. Moreover there was no control for the Assembly to go into the question of rates and fares. He was afraid that this kind of separation was meant to discredit State management so that the argument for company management might eventually hold goood.

Mr. Hudley expressed his views as purely a railway man and not as a politician. He had taken great deal of trouble to evolve the scheme of separation which the House had not considered on its merits but was attempting to reject it for purely political reasons. The amendment of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas imposing the conditions precedent to acceptance of separation was in his view an attempt to throw out the separation proposal, although Sir Purshotamdas was himself a member of the Acworth Committee which reported in favour of separation. Without a scheme like the one proposed by the Government there was no possibility of effecting or carrying forward any continuous business like that of the railway management. The conditions which necessitated the enquiry by the Inchcape Committee were the result of the present system of finance. If the proposal of the Government was thrown out, as feared it was going to be, then the only result would be that the various schemes which the railway authorities had prepared for the development and improvement of traffic conditions etc. would collapse. Railway managers would also lose all incentive for effecting any improvements which were so much needed. In this connection he sympathised with the railway managers who had been working hard for programmes of improvement and development. By rejecting Government proposal he would personally be deprived of the assistance of those members of the Legislative Assembly who were interested in railway matters and there would be no separate budget but one budget in the discussion of which no attempt could be made to get in the realities of the railway situation. He still hoped that the Assembly would not for purely political reasons reject a proposal which was of great advantage to the railways and to the country.

A DIRECT QUESTION TO GOVT.

Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao wanted to know what the exact position of the Secretary of State was in regard to the railways in India and whether the Legislative Assembly would be given an opportunity to express its opinion before any new contract was made with the railways. On this point the Assembly had been given no answer. Further he urged that the Secretary of State ought in railway matters delegate his powers to the Government of India so that the Assembly might deal with the Government of India.

Mr. Wilson pointed out that the difference between Government and Indian non-officials was indeed insignificant. The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, had urged on Government that the rejection of separation of railway finance from general finance would be a wrong step on the part of the Government of India. He was prepared to co-operate with the non-officials in urging that stores purchase be made through the Stores Department.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said unless they got an assurance from the Government that Indians would be appointed on the Railway Board they could not accept the Government proposal.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir Charles Innes replying to the debate pointed out that he was glad that on the necessity for separation of railway finance from general finance there was no disagreement. As regards the Indianisation question he pointed out the great advance made during the last three years in the engineering branch. For instance out of thirty-one officers, nine were Europeans, five Anglo-Indians and seventeen Indians and now the Government of India had accepted Lee Commission's recommendations that there should be 75 Indians and 75 per cent. non-Indians. Proceeding he pointed out that the Railway Board required technical officers with railway experience and if Indians of sufficient experience were found there would be no bar for them to become members of the Railway Board. Even now there was no bar.

Pandit Malaviya referred to Rai Bahadur Balarama Iyer.

Mr. Rangachariar who was then occupying the chair ruled out references to individual officers.

DEBATE ADJOURNED.

Concluding Sir Charles Innes said if Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas will agree to drop his amendment then he shall agree to add the following clause to the amended resolution of Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith: "They (these arrangements) shall hold good only so long as the E. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Railway and the existing State-managed railways remain under State management; and in the event of negotiations for the transfer of any of these railways to private company being undertaken these negotiations would not be concluded until facilities have been given for discussion of the whole matter in the Legislative Assembly."

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said he wanted time to consider the new amendment and requested that the discussion be postponed to a Government day.

Sir Alexander Muddiman had no objection to that course.

The discussion was accordingly postponed to Friday.

The Assembly will sit to-morrow to discuss other matters.

LEE DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

RANGOON NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 16.

Commenting on the Lee Report debate in the Legislative Assembly the "Rangoon Gazette" says that a species of slave mentality has overtaken the Indian politician whatever his party; and he is no longer thinking individually but in a closely knitted body. The notion that a heterogeneous country like India with its boundless clash of opinions and interests can produce but one opinion is frankly irrational. The paper thinks that the Assembly's vote of 68 to 46 against the acceptance of the Lee Report is not valid in the temper of the House, and the Secretary of State cannot endorse this view.

A RIGHT DECISION.

The "Sun", a vernacular paper supports Pandit Motilal Nehru's amendment and expresses its opinion that the majority decision in the Assembly reflected real opinion of the country in regard to the Lee Report. The paper hopes that the Assembly's decision will be given effect to and thinks that it would be a mistake to over-ride that decision.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMANY AND DAWES BILLS.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Berlin.—The Cabinet differences on the subject of proclaiming Germany's repudiation of the war guilt have led the Nationalists to issue a manifesto demanding speedy redemption of Government's promises made when the adoption of the Dawes Bills depended on Nationalist votes demanding Nationalists' share in the responsibility for the execution of the Bills and asking Government to do their utmost to improve or revise the "impossible and unbearable stipulations of the London Pact" and threatening, if the demands are not conceded, there will be a most vigorous opposition.—Reuter.

ITALO-EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Cairo.—Despite the semi-official denial from Rome, the Egyptian press declares that the situation in the frontier has developed to a point justifying uneasiness. The Government last night requested the Under Secretary for War to inform the ex-Ministers Fathy Pasha and Azmy Pasha of the developments and ask them to come to Alexandria immediately for consultation. Fathy Pasha and Azmy Pasha were presidents of the Commissions sent to the Western Frontier to confer with the Italian Military Delegation with regard to delimitation of the frontier during the Sarww and Ibrahim regimes.—Reuter.

AFTER TEN YEARS.

(Continued from page 6.)

our Lopes and aspiration, in our faith and determination to work and fight at any cost! We shall frame a Swaraj scheme indeed. It will undoubtedly be bolder and more radical. But there will be all the difference in the object of preparing it. Then, we thought we had come to the end of our labours when we had prepared the scheme and sent a deputation to England to present it before Parliament. But now we shall take it only as the beginning of our labours. For we now deem the presentment of our scheme as nothing before our ability to have it accepted by the British Government. On the development of that ability then in the millions of the land will our energies be mainly concentrated. That is why, curious as it may appear, Mahatmaji would unite all parties in the Congress, not for the purpose of settling the united demand of all Indian nationalists but on the threefold constructive programme of Charka, untouchability and Hindu-Muslim Unity. These will fit the nation for the fight ahead. An experienced commander that the Mahatma is naturally prefers these unique preparations for his bloodless war than elaborate statements of our demands. What are they worth without our capacity of compelling submission? Though the definition of our goal may also help us in the selection of our means.

This resume and the parallel it affords us should make us proud of the past and cheerful about the future. Let us then work together for a genuine and hearty Union of all nationalists on the broadest common platform and make the Congress at Belgaum as unique in evolving discipline out of inaction peace out of stormy strifes and light out of the enveloning darkness as it undoubtedly will be for the illustrious president who has been summoned to his high office by united voice of the millions of Our land.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

DEBATE ON LEE REPORT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

Government might well congratulate itself on the priceless possession of the Council of State, but India must entirely disown that body, and repudiate its actions. When the Legislative Assembly was defending popular rights by the consideration of Dr Gour's Bill to repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the upper Chamber merrily bartered away the future of India by accepting the Lee Commission Report. Of course, it was expected that the Council would not carry any amendment to the Government resolution, but the Indian members should have at least combined together on the essential points, like the stoppage of recruitment in Britain, and thrown the responsibility for further recruitment in Britain on Government and their henchmen, but even that was not to be, for the modest motion of Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari to temporarily stop British recruitment met with vehement opposition, more from Indian members than from Government. Of course, the Calcutta member did not want to repeat the arguments he had advanced yesterday, and put his case somewhat tersely in a few sentences, but Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy was so much frightened by the amendment of Sir Devaprasad that he began to behave like a man at his wit's end. One can excuse the Nagpur Knight for feeling in that manner in a moment of fear, but how could he escape the just condemnation for calling the proposals of Indianisation contained in the Lee Commission's Report as going beyond the preamble of the Government of India Act and as being very just and reasonable. Mr. G. A. Natesan very rightly castigated Sir Maneckjee for having gone into hysterics over a very small affair and for having conjured up the hallucinations of disaster for India in the event of temporary stoppage of British recruitment. It was evident that the gallant Knight had no faith in the ability of his own countrymen to manage their own affairs, and that he was a worshipper of the white element. When, therefore, a politician and industrialist like Sir Maneckjee spoke in that strain, it was only to be expected that other Knights and Rajas should stand their colleague in order to please a certain section of the House, and there appeared Raja Rampal Singh and Raja Mymensingh to oppose the amendment of Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, who looked disappointed at the lack of support from his own Indian friends. If these Rajas could not support Sir Devaprasad's suggestion they could have at least supported the still more modest request of Mr. Khaparde that recruitment should be so made that in ten years' time the Indians in All-India Services be 75 per cent. Mr. Khaparde's speech, in support of this proposition, was as convincing as it could be, and even Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan was found to applaud his observations, which, by the way, were very humorous and telling, accompanied as they were by homely parallels. But even this proved a source of terror to Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, who maintained his attitude of opposition because of the subconscious fear in him of the unfitness of Indians to manage their own affairs.

"INDIANS' LACK OF CHARACTER."

In such a favourable atmosphere, therefore, was Mr. Thompson of the Punjab fame allowed to explain his view which, in effect, was that Indians had not got that character which Britishers had. This was no doubt a very serious charge against the nation as a whole, but there was not one Indian in the Council to defend this country. No doubt one Indian Member and even Sir Narasimha Sarma gently dissociated themselves with the views of Mr. Thompson, but the sting of that Die-hard's performance was still there. He had said "just as every clime has its own fauna and flora, so every clime produces its own human character. England and France, though separated only by about thirty miles of water, differ in their characters. It was the English who stood in India and the French fell. Character is destiny. India needs British soldiers and British administrators."

In these words are summed up, Mr. Thompson's view of the Indian and French characters and the superiority of the British no doubt. Mr. Thompson was in very good form (as he always is) when he spoke to-day, but beneath the spoken words and between the spoken lines were his aspersions on the Indian character which very few in the Council of Elder Statesmen anxious to pass the Lee Report resolution at any cost, could detect, or having detected, to raise even an innocent voice of protest. Sir Narasimha Sarma, however remarked that India possessed every kind of climate and it would, therefore, not be difficult to evolve the necessary type of men for proper self-Government of India if only they set about in the right manner. But this sentence came in the course of a somewhat long sermon by the Education Member that the effect of it in relation to Mr. Thompson's speech was not appreciated by many. That long sermon of Sir Narasimha Sarma was on his conception of the British Empire. He knows that some parts of that Empire have been inimical towards Indians by their treatment of our nationals, but this did not deter the Indian member of the Viceroy's Executive Council to expound his conception of the Empire, for he declared that there should be nothing done to prevent all members of the Empire from competing on equal terms for Services in India, or elsewhere.

SIR B. N. SARMA'S VERBIAGE.

I do not know what Sir Narasimha Sarma meant, by this; but he evidently forgot in his place in the Treasury Bench that Europeans who come to India do not come to serve but to rule. He also forgot that if an Indian were to compete with the Englishman for service in England he will be debarred from sitting for the competitive examination, but Sir Narasimha Sarma in his anxiety to clear his throat did not mind his becoming unpopular for giving expressions to his views. He assured the Council that the recommendations of the Lee Commission were intended to place at the disposal of India a band of Englishmen who will help this country to achieve Self-Government and make it self-reliant and firm, and all the rest of that verbage. No wonder that the amendments of Sir Devaprasad and Mr. Khaparde were lost, but there was Mr. Yamin Khan who wanted to play the part of Moulvi Abul Kasim in the Legislative Assembly regarding the one-third share of posts to Mahomedans in the Services. This opened up floodgates of eloquence by the Mahomedan members on the injustice done to Mussalmans, and they threatened that they would drag India backward if their just and legitimate demands were not conceded to by Government. Mr. Thompson came to the scene and, while asking Mr. Yamin Khan to withdraw his amendment, affirmed the principle enunciated by Sir Malcolm Hailey that there shall be no overweighting of any one province or community in the Services. The Hindus also gave an assurance that the Mahomedan claims would not be ignored, and indeed the Nationalist Party in the Legislative Assembly had appointed a Committee to promote a representative Conference where the Hindu-Muslim question would be discussed and settled. Fortunately, this had the desired effect and Mr. Yamin Khan withdrew the amendment.

Then there was nothing left for the Council but to pass the resolution of Mr. Crerar and that with applause, only four or five Indian members raising a feeble voice of 'no'. An attempt was made to divide the House to ascertain who of the Council are Indians, but still wiser counsels prevailed, and the division was not challenged. Thus ended the debate on the Lee Report in the Council of State. Long live the Council of State!

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

During the debate on Lee Report in the Council of State to-day Hon. Mr. Thompson on behalf of Government opposed both the amendments of Mr. Khaparde and Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari. On the question of further provincialisation as demanded by Mr. Khaparde the speaker referred to both the constitutional and the practical aspects.

Continuing Mr. Thompson said:—"I ask the House to endorse and accept the proposals of the Lee Commission. Although these recommendations are as good as any commission may make yet at the same time, I recognise that the position which these proposals are going to affect rests not with this House not with Government of India not even with the Secretary of State. It rests with the youth of England and unless a change comes over their attitude, we shall not get the right stamp of men. If that is so the vanity of human forecasts might defeat us and Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari may some day have the satisfaction that, althoogh his amendment was defeated to-day yet after all destiny was on his side."

Sir Devaprasad:—"I want no such satisfaction."

Mr. Thompson:—My friend may not regard it as a satisfaction if that ever came but a thought might come not as a healing balm but as gall and wormwood (applause.)

Sir B. N. Sarma said that in his conception of Empire, there should be nothing done to prevent all members from competing on equal terms for the services in India or elsewhere. If that was the conception then it was not fair to say that the recruitment of British youth should be stopped artificially. They would not be dealing with practical politics if they said Government should stop recruitment in Britain immediately. There was a good deal of truth in the calm and philosophical statement of Mr. Thompson but luckily for India she possessed every kind of climate and it would not be impossible for her to evolve the necessary type of men but at present India required the British element in its services.

The amendments of both Sir Devaprasad and Mr. Khaparde were put and lost without a division.

MR. VEDAMURTHI'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Vedamurthi then moved an amendment that the pay, passage, concessions and pensions be the same as at present and that the Burma allowance be discontinued.

Mr. McWatters in the course of a long speech dealt with the financial proposals of the Lee Commission. He traversed most of the ground covered by Sir Basil Blackett in the Legislative Assembly and emphasised that the charges were not unmanageable. As regards the Burma allowance, he asked Mr. Vedamurti to address the Local Government who were quite competent to deal with it.

The amendment of Mr. Vedamurti was then put and lost.

RESERVATION FOR MUSSALMANS.

Mr. Yamin Khan then moved an amendment to the resolution to the effect that in any scheme of the Indianisation of the superior services that may finally be adopted a provision be made that one third of such appointments be reserved for Mussalmans in all provinces except the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province and that as long as that proportion in each service is not secured Mussalmans should be recruited in larger numbers in order to bring their number to a third at an early date.

Moulvi Abul Kareem complained that justice had not been done to Mussalmans in the services. He feared that Bengal would not accept the proposition of Mr. Yamin Khan. In conclusion Moulvi Abul Kareem said that this question must be eventually decided by mutual understanding between the Hindus and the Mussalmans.

Sir Umar Hayut Khan in supporting the amendment pointed out the unhappy position in which Punjab was placed. He urged that in this matter between Mahomedans and Hindus Government should not interfere and must remain neutral.

Sardar Jogendra Singh said although he belonged to a minority community he did not ask for favour and preferred to work for power by merit. He asked the Mahomedan friends to set their own houses in order and not bring the question of proportion of Mussalmans in a discussion on the Lee Report.

GOVERNMENT VIEW.

Hon'ble Mr. Thompson said Government were unable to accept the amendment. He emphasised the Government policy enunciated in the debate on 10th March last that there should be no overweighing of representatives of any one community or province in the selection to the services. He further explained the difficulties of putting the suggested rigid percentage into application in different circumstances in various provinces.

Mr. Karandikar said he stood by the Lucknow Pact and assured the Mahomedan Friends that the Hindus would entirely go with the Mahomedans and give them their just and fair share by a settlemet which would be arrived at between Hndus and Mahomedans by a joint deliberation and discussion.

Mohamed Padsha Sahib was glad that the Hindu community fully realised the necessity of settling this question.

Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan urged Government to keep in mind the sentiments of Mahomedan Community.

Mr. Crerar, Home Secretary endorsed the views expressed by Mr. Thompson and pointed to the difficulties of accepting the motion without consulting the Local Governments. But he assured that Government would keep in view the claims of each community, in Indianising the services.

Mr. Yamin Khan thereupon withdrew the amendment.

All the amendments having been disposed of the Council had a general discussion on the resolution itself.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas expressed his regret that the Commission was appointed in the teeth of opposition and the report discussed when the Reforms Enquiry Committee was sitting. He, however, felt gratified at the provincialiation proposals of the Commission, but he could not agree to the existing system of appointment and control in respect of All-India Services in the reserved fields being maintained. Mr. Lallubhai referred to other objections to the report and urged on the Government to take note of non-official feeling in respect of other portions of the report.

The resolution was put in parts and all the parts were agreed to, there being a few voices of 'No' in respect of two clauses. The resolution as a whole was then put and declared carried Messrs. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mr. Vedamurti and Mr Karandikar pressed for a division. The bell rang and the motion was again put but this time no division was claimed and the resolution was therefore carried.

The Council of State adjourned till tomorrow.

LUCKNOW QUIET.

FRIENDLY FEELING PREVAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 15.

After three days of rioting Lucknow has had a quiet day to-day. Apparently the compromise of the last evening between the leaders of either party has been effective since there was considerable traffic on the streets and many shops were opened. The tension of feeling has greatly diminished and the Hindus and the Moslems were seen talking on terms of friendship though rather nervously. Several arrests have been made and the curfew order is still in force. The soldiers are still patrolling the streets and the gatherings are prohibited. To have an adequate idea of the extent of the riot and the difficulty of the officials to check it one has to be acquainted with the thoroughfares of Lucknow. Lucknow is in many ways a modern city and at the same time a typical Indian City of the early Mogul days. There are the big streets running from end to end and feeding them are the narrow lanes of the bygone days. These lanes are too narrow for any modern conveyance to enter them and two men can barely walk in them side by side. Sometimes the lanes are several feet below the level of the street and a passerby on the main street may be none the wiser although he may be only 20 yards away from the scene of an assault in the lane. This difficulty the military and the police had to cope with. When the troops were parading the streets with fixed bayonet, it may be a man was being stabbed to death right before their nose in a crooked lane behind a house standing in between. This accounts for the large number of the injured even after the military pickets were posted. It is hoped that there will be no further fighting and things will be normal soon.

The total casualties are 6 deaths and 53 injured. Of the dead 3 are Hindus and 3 Mussalmans whereas of the injured the Hindus from the bulk numbering 39. There was practically no looting except of two sweetmeat shops.

CURFEW ORDER IN LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 16.

The situation in Lucknow has improved considerably. The curfew order issued yesterday directing that public should not remain in the streets after 8 in the night is still in force and a number of troops have been retained on duty. There were many wild rumours in the air but there was no case of fighting or assault. Official and influential gentlemen of the city of both communities were busy moving about from place to place and asking shopkeepers to open their shops. There was considerable traffic in the affected area and shops were mostly open except those in Aminabad Square where the riot originated. Several doubtful characters have been arrested and the riot subsided as suddenly as it originated. The promptness in restoring order was due to the collaboration of the civil and military authorities and to the earnestness of both Hindu and Mussalman officials. Several nonofficials too rendered very good service.

LUCKNOW SITUATION CALM.

TROOPS STILL IN THE CITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 17.

The city is still calm and no assaults or arrests have been reported to-day. Most of the Mussalman shops have been opened and most of those belonging to Hindus in the Chauk area have also reopened, but the Hindu shopkeepers in Aminabad are still reluctant to begin business. Several leading residents to-day attempted to induce them to open their shops and it is hoped that normal conditions will be restored to-morrow. The troops have not been withdrawn. The curfew order is still in force and the organisation of Mohalla Committees to keep order is being pressed forward.

THE LATE DESAIJI.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT GANDEVI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GANDEVI, Sept. 9.

A mass meeting of the people of the whole Gandevi Taluka was held in the market here on the 7th instant at 5-30 p.m. to express their feelings of distress at the premature death of their beloved Desaiji Mr. Manmohanrai and to condole the Desai family in their bereavement, Mr. Barjorji Kaikak, B.A., LL.B., presided. Crowds of people had turned up both from the town and the round-about villages to attend the meeting, Parsee and Hindu ladies being present in large numbers. Gandevi never before witnessed such a crowded meeting and the whole spacious market overflowed to its utmost capacity. Everyone seemed to be deeply moved and distressed at the calamity befallen their town, their district as well as the great and good Desai family, by the removal of the amiable, noble Desai from amongst them. A batch of pleaders from Navsari, visitors from Baroda and other places were also present to share the grief of Gandevi.

Vaidraj Kikabhai Ramshanker, in commencing the proceedings, feelingly spoke of the life-work of the late Desaiji. He was followed by other speakers, representatives of all the communities.

Mr. Rangildas Kapadia next read extracts from numerous telegrams and letters he and the Desai family had received from eminent persons and big officials of the Baroda State, like the Dewan Saheb, the Chief Justice R. B. Govindbhai Desai, the Suba Saheb of Navsari and others all of whom, he said were greatly distressed and grieved and took the loss as irreparable not only to his family and the community but also to the town and the State. The speaker narrated his life-long reminiscences of his late-lamented friend and portrayed the deceased in his various capacities, as a citizen, a gentlemen, a friend, an officer and above all as a social servant of great potentialities.

Mr. Thakorelal Desai, Educational Inspector of the Prant, moved a resolution to erect a fitting memorial in the shape of scholarships to be named "Manmohanrai Scholarships." An influential committee with Messrs. Rangildas Kapadia and C. E. Gandevia was former to collect further subscriptions and give the memorial a final shape. At the close, the President moved the main resolution of condolence to the bereaved Desai family, in a touching speech. The resolution is to be conveyed to the family by a deputation.

LATE MR. M. H. DESAI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Sept. 15.

A meeting of the Anavils was held at Baroda under the presidency of Dr. K G. Naik when a resolution was passed expressing deep sense of grief at the loss sustained by the Anavil Brahmin community by the death of Mr. Manmohanrai Harrai Desai of Gandevi. The president, Mr. Balvantrai Desai and others paid glowing tributes to the deceased's scholarship and love he cherished for the community as a whole.

NAVSARI NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, Sept. 12.

The Theosophical Society was started twenty-three years ago but as time passed it became dormant on account of various reasons, the chief of them being constant changes in the management. But now, from the 11th instant, it has once again been revived under the supervision of Mr. Ardeshir Bilimoria with the collaboration of Mr. Madhurvachan, a retired Judge of Surat and his son-in-law Mr. Nanalal. Mr. Bilimoria, is a staunch theosophist of thirty years' standing. With Mr. Bilimoria as the President and Miss Homai D. Tata as the Secretary the local Society promises well. It has been christened the "Noshir Lodge" in memory of Mr. Nusservanji Desai who was a devoted student of theology and whose life, lived strictly on principles of theosophy, was worthy of imitation. To grace the latest meeting, many well-known theosophist gentlemen and ladies arrived from Bombay and Surat. Nearly twenty speakers spoke on the occasion. Mr. Jehangir Vimadalal explained from the Chair the true purpose of theosophy viz. an honest and zealous search after religious truth and Universal brotherhood. The meeting was well attended.

On account of the absence of any kind of illness in the city there was a good rush of people from Bombay to enjoy the New Year at home. And after the introduction of electric lights the Parsi locality was splendidly illuminated on the holidays. 'Khials' and such other inspiring songs were sung on the night of the New Year's Eve. To-morrow a physical culture exhibition is to be held. Still, on the whole, these holidays appear to have lost their old charm.

The monsoon this year has been very favourable and the rains have been timely throughout Gujarat. Rice, Jawar and cotton crop is very hopeful. Till now about 53 inches of rain has been recorded.

BRIG-GEN, TOM O'LEARY.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Brigadier-General Tom O'Leary is dead.—Reuter.

(Brigadier General Tom O'Leary, who was born in 1862, was educated at Beaumont. He entered the army in 1884 and served in several expeditions including the Chitral expedition and Boer War of 1899-1902. He also took part in the Great War (1914-18). He had a distinguished military career throughout)

SEPARATION OF RLY, FINANCE.

MODIFICATIONS IN GOVT. RESOLUTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

Considerable modifications have been introduced in the Government resolution for the separation of Railway Finance which comes up for discussion to-morrow in the Assembly. Modifications revise the proposed contributions to the general exchequer and control of the Assembly by the establishment of a Standing Finance Committee on the Railway besides the Central Advisory Council. The new resolution runs: "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that in order to relieve the general budget from the violent fluctuations caused by the incorporation therein of the Railway estimates and to enable Railways to carry out a continuous Railway policy based on the necessity of making a definite return to general revenues on the money expended by the State on Railways (1) the Railway finances shall be separated from the general finances of the country and the general revenues shall receive a definite annual contribution from Railways which shall be the first charge on the net receipts of Railways (2) the contribution shall be based on the capital at charge the working results of commercial lines shall be a sum equal to one per cent. on the capital at charge of commercial lines (excluding capital contributed by companies and Indian States) at the end of the penultimate financial year plus one-fifth of any surplus profits remaining after payment of this fixed return subject to the condition that if in any year Railway revenues are insufficient to provide the percentage of one per cent. on the capital at charge surplus profits in the next or subsequent years will not be deemed to have accrued for the purposes of division until such deficiency has been made good the interest on the capital at charge of and the loss in working strategic lines shall be borne by general revenues and shall consequently be deducted from the contribution so calculated in order to arrive at the neb amount payable from Railway to general revenues each year (3) any surplus remaining after this payment to the general revenues shall be transferred to a railway reserve, provided that if the amount available for transfer to the Railway reserve exneeds in any year three crores of rupees only two-thirds of the excess over three crores shall be teransferred to the Railway reserve the remaining one-third shall accrue to the general revenues (4) the Railway reserve shall be used to secure the payment of the annual conntribution to general revenues. To provide if necessary for arrears of depreciation and for writing off capital and to strengthen the financial position of Railways in order that the services rendered to the public may be improved and rates may be reduced (5) the Railway administration shall be entitled, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Government of India, to borrow temporarily from capital or from the reserves for the purpose of meeting expenditure for which there is no provision or insufficient provision in the revenue budget subject to the obligation to make repayment of such borrowings out of the revenue budgets of subsequent years. (6). A Standing Finance Committee for Railways shall be constituted consisting of two nominated official members of the Legislative Assembly one of whom should be chairman and ten members elected by the Legislative Assembly from their body the members of the standing finance committee for Railways shall be ex-officio members of the Central Advisory Council which shall consist in addition of not more than two further nominated official members five non-official members selected from a panel of eight elected by the Council of State from their body and five non-official members selected from a panel of eight elected by the Legislative Assembly from their body the Railway department shall place the estimates of Railway expenditure before the Standing Finance Committee for Railways on some date prior to the date for the discussion of the demand for grants for Railways (7). The Railway budget shall be presented to the Legislative Assembly if possible in advance of the general budget in order that more time may be allotted for its discussion and the member in charge of Railways shall then make a general statement on Railways accounts and working. The expenditure proposed in the Railway budget including expenditure from the depreciation fund and the Railway reserve shall be placed before the Legislative Assembly in the form of demands for grants. The form the budget shall take after separation the detail it shall give and the number of demands for grants into which the total vote shall be divided shall be considered by the Railway Board in consultation with the proposed Standing Finance Committee for Railways with a view to the introduction of improvements in time for the next budget if possible. (B) these arrangements shall be subject to periodic revision but shall be provisionally tried for at least three years.

DEATH OF MR. V. A. WILLIAMSON.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The death has occurred of Mr. Victor Alexander Williamson.—Reuter.

(Victor Alexander Williamson was born in 1838. He was a Barrister, and was appointed as a Royal Commissioner to inquire into the Treatment of Indian Immigrants in Mauritius (1872-73), and was Chairman of the Lands Commission in Fiji (1879-82).)

SIR THOMAS HOLDERNESS DEAD

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Sir Thomas Holderness is dead.

Sir Thomas William Holderness was born in 1849. He entered the I. C. S. in 1872. He was Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, 1898-1901, was promoted to the Secretaryship of the Revenue Statistics and Commerce Dept., India Office (1901-12) and was made Permanent Under-Secretary of State, India Office (1912-19).

CRIMINAL LAW.

DR. GOUR'S MOTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

Dr. Gour moved that his bill to repeal part two of the Criminal Law Amendment Act be taken into consideration. He said the Repressive Laws Committee had unanimously condemned the Act and had expected that it might be repealed in the Delhi session of 1922. He believed that the conspirators could be brought to book under the ordinary law of the country. The act was passed in 1908 by the old Legislature which was merely a branch of the Executive.

Sir Alexander Muddiman strongly opposed the motion. He said that by training, he viewed with very great suspicion anything in the nature of legislation which took away the ordinary law and gave special power to the Executive. But one fundamental law governed all Governments, whether responsible or irresponsible, namely, that if the ordinary law failed to maintain law and order, other means must be found to maintain it. This Act was passed in 1908 and no one contested that anarchy then existed in Bengal. He quoted from the Repressive Laws Committee's report showing that the Committee considered that the time was not ripe to repeal the Act. Then again on 3rd June a motion for the repeal of the Act was rejected by the last Assembly. This clearly showed that the Act was not only passed by the pro-reform legislature which Dr. Gour ascribed as subordinate to the Executive but that the first Assembly consnidtred at any rate at that time that it should not be repealed. Sir Malcolm Hailey speaking on the Bill had said that the associations with the objective of assassination and murder had started. That was a big statement and the speaker wanted to substantiate it by enumerating what occurred only since December last. On 14th December Rs. 17,000 belonging to a Railway were taken away by the armed dacoits. Ten days later pistols and cartridges were discovered with certain men and the gravity of the position was that those cartridges were of a kind which are not available in India and must therefore have been imported. On 14th January Mr. Day was murdered in mistake for the Calcutta Police Commissioner, to whose admirable work the Home Member paid a tribute. Here again the cartridge used was an imported one. On 15th March the police discovered dangerous bombs which were not toy bombs but made by those skilled in the arc. By the end of March the pistols lost by a firm of Calcutta were discovered. On 13th April Mr. Bruce was shot probably because the colour of his car was like that of the Commissioner of Police and the assailants wanted to kill the Commissioner.

RED BENGAL.

Continuing Sir Alexander referred to the Red Bengal leaflets. These leaflets were widely distributed at a meeting held to protest against certain remarks of Lord Lytton. From the past experience Government know that shortly after publication of such leaflets outrages followed. These then were the facts facing them. The leader of the Swaraj Party (Mr. C. R. Das) in a press interview which he apparently revised stated that the anarchical movement was far more serious than Government realised. Thus a statement made by a leader in whom the members of the Assembly had confined had told Government that the position was more serious than they imagined. The ordinary law was unable to deal with this. Could they then expect that Government which was responsible for law and order would throw away this weapon! He asked the House to remember that measures like these were always a half way House between the ordinary law and the much more serious measures which might be called for if the situation became grave. He pointed out that the allegation that the law had been misused could not prove that the law was not needed. Concluding he doubted whether if the House were responsible for law and order it would repeal the Act. If the House passed Dr. Gour's motion it would be taking on itself a very grave responsibility and he hoped that wiser counsels would prevail.

THOUGHT HIS HEART WAS TO BLAME

But It Proved To be His Stomach. Another Former Sufferer From Chronic Indigestion Says "Thanks To Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I Am Now In Perfect Health."

Lots of people worry themselves with the thought that they have heart trouble when all that is causing their palpitations and pains is pressure of gas in the stomach. The reason for the presence of this gas, or wind, is weak digestion, and as soon as the digestion has been strengthened and restored to normal activity gas no longer forms, pressure is taken off the heart and the sufferer becomes well.

Many men and women who suffered great pain and discomfort have permanently got rid of indigestion by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These cured people are to be found in all parts of the world. For example take the case of Mr. Harry Potter, who lives at 12 Crawford Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand.

"I suffered from Indigestion for years," says Mr. Potter, "and got so bad that I dreaded eating anything. My sleep became broken; I always had a nasty taste in my mouth and my breath became very offensive. I was low-spirited and thin, lost strength and had no colour in my cheeks. Often when out walking the pain caught me and would double me up. I used to imagine my heart was affected as it would palpitate at the slightest exertion.

"I tried many medicines but only got temporary relief until a friend, noticing how ill I was, persuaded me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After a few doses of these I began to improve. I felt brighter and began to eat well. Now thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I am in perfect health."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats.

Chemists everywhere sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the world-renowned Blood and Nerve Tonic, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan./March sellers 22/11

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Ready Prices have given way by 2 As. per cwt. in view of poor purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 2,000 bags, showing a meagre record of off-take. So also the Transhipments rates.

Our Forward Market has witnessed rather an easier tendency both in respect of Java and Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices. Java Near Positions record a drop of 1d. and October/December delivery is quoted 3d. lower than yesterday's closing Price-levels. Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices for August, September/October and October/November/December Shipment have also undergone a drop of three one and two d. per cwt. respectively in yesterday's closing quotations. Beet Sugar Prices, November/December delivery have on the contrary shown an improving aspect, evidencing a rise of 6d. per cwt. There have been good enquiries for Mauritius Crystal Sugar.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 20/12 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs 15/10 per cwt.
Shipment August/September Sh. 22/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment October/December Sh. 22/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

CONTINENTAL BEET SUGAR:—
Shipment November/December Sh. 22/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

MAURITIUS CRYSTAL SUGAR:—
Shipment August Sh. 21/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment September/October Sh. 21/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment October/November/December Sh 21/7 per cwt. F.B.H.

CUBAN SUGAR

London, Sept. 15..

Cuban Sugar Sept. sellers 21/6

METAL REPORT

London, Sept. 16.

Tin Block £233

London, Sept. 16.

English best Selected Copper £65 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £62 1/8
Copper Braziers £82½
Yellow Metal £7 7/8
Hard Spelter £28 nominal
Corrugated Sheets £18 3/4

BRASS.

Bombay, September 17.

	Per md.	Rs	a.	p
Brass English	3/4	61	0	0
Do	1	62	0	0
Do	1 1/4	61	0	0
Do	1 1/2	61	0	0
Do	1 3/4	61	0	0
Do	2	61	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, September 17.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper, English	3 4	67	0	0
Copper	1	67	8	0
Copper	1 1-4	67	0	0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	67	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	67	0	0
Copper	2	67	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint ..		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klal		53	0	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3-4..		59	0	0
" " " to 1		58	8	0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58	8	0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2			0	0
American Copper 3-4		67	0	0
" " " to 1		67	8	0
" " " 1 1-4 ..		7[illegible]	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, September 17.

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	.. No.	14 1/2	1	0	0
Kilachand ..	.. No.	20 1/2	1	1	6
Currimbhai	.. No.	12 1/2	0	15	0
Elphinstone	.. No.	12 1/2	0	15	0
David ..	.. No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji ..	.. No.	10 1/2	0	14	9
Trikamdas ..	.. No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara ..	.. No.	10 1/4	0	15	0
Shapurji ..	.. No.	6 1/2	0	12	9
Light-house..	.. No.	6 1/2	0	12	6
Japan ..	.. No.	40—1	1	9	0
" ..	.. No.	42—2	1	12	0
"	.. No.	20	1	2	3
" ..	.. No.	32	1	6	0

TRADE OF KARACHI.

Statistics of the overseas trade of the Port of Karachi for the month of August show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to Rs. 2,83,00,000 and that of exports to Rs. 2,35,00,000, the former showing an increase of Rs. 57,00,000 and the latter of Rs. 89,00,000 as compared with the figures for the corresponding month of last year. The principal articles of imports showing increases were cotton manufactures, valued at Rs. 1,25,00,000 (plus Rs. 34,00,000), and oils (mainly kerosine) Rs. 15,00,000 (plus Rs 14,00,000), sugar 20,000 tons valued at Rs. 62,00,000 showed a decrease of 4,000 tons and Rs. 13,00,000. Principal increases in exports occurred under wheat weighing 75,000 tons to the value of Rs. 1,08,00,000 (plus 30,000 tons and Rs. 51,00,000), barley 40,000 tons, value Rs. 43,00,000 (plus 40,000 tons and Rs. 42,00,000), and cotton 1,000 tons value Rs. 18,00,000 (plus 200 tons and Rs. 8,00,000). Exports of rapeseed showed a heavy fall at 5,000 tons, value Rs. 12,00,000 (minus 5,000 tons and Rs. 11,00,000).

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 16th Sept. 1924.

Cotton	1046 Bales.
Wheat	7202 Cwts.
Linseed	12507 "
Rapeseed etc	3506 "
Gingellyseed	1163 "
Poppyseed	455 "
Groundnuts..	697 "
Castorseed	5906 "
Rice	819 "
Myrabollams	100 "
Cottonseed	6260 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	1034 "
Juwar	1010 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	154 "
Bajri	209 "
Coal	817 Tons

MILL STORES.

Bombay Sept. 17.

Quotations are:—

Heralds-Cotton 15/40s.	Rs. 1/10/6
Heralds-Elastic	Rs. 22/0/0
Reeds	Rs. 0/3/3
Roller cloth 16 oz.	Rs. 8/4/0
Roller cloth 18 oz.	Rs. 8/12/0
Sizing flannel 72 in.	Rs. 4/3/0
Bandings-rim-scrol	Rs. 1/6/0
Bandings-tubular	Rs. 2/3/0
Bandings-spindle	Rs. 1/11/0
Bobbins-slubbing Wilson	Rs. 52/0/0
Bobbins-Rovings Wilson	Rs. 32/8/0
Bobbins-Ring twist 5" Ext.	Rs. 9/0/0
Bobbins-conical 5"	Rs. 7/4/0
Rope Lambeth	Rs. 2/1/6

CHEMICALS.

Bombay Sept. 17.

Quotations are.—

Brown Sugar Lead	Rs. 35/0/0
Muriate of Zinc	Rs. 20/4/0
Liquor Ammonia	Rs. 0/10/0
Sulphate of Copper	Rs. 22/8/0
Sulphate of Iron	Rs. 4/0/0
Sulphide of Soda	Rs 13/4/0
Sulphate Magnesia	Rs. 5/0/0
Potassium Bichromate	Rs. 40/0/0
Sodium Bichromate	Rs. 31/0/0
Salt Anjline	Rs. 0/10/0
Hydrosulphide	Rs. 0/12/6
Caustic Soda	Rs. 22/4/0
Glauber Salt	Rs. 4/12/0
Chloride Magnesia	Rs. 5/0/0

CASH BALANCE OF THE GOVT. OF INDIA

(In thousands of Rupees.)

	30th May 1924	30th Jun 1924	31st Jul 1924	31st Aug 1924
In District Treasuries	2,90,54	3,03,13	2,80,61	2,73,72
With the imperial Bank of India.	20,56,36	22,00,65	22,18,07	32,05,89
Total	23,46,90	25,03,78	24,98,68	34,79,61

DIAMOND SPG. & WEAVG. CO., LTD.

An Ordinary General Meeting of the Diamond Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., was held on Wednesday at 4 p.m., Sir Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw, Kt. presiding.

The Report stated that the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March 1924, showed a net loss of Rs. 99,339-1-0 after adjusting last year's balance of Rs. 20,397-11-11. The result was due to the high prices of cotton throughout the year consequent upon the shortage of American crop, and low prices of cloth due to general depression of trade and also due to prolonged mill-hands' strike for a period of two months. The Company had to pay a large sum by way of interest. Had it not been for that the Company would have shown profits instead of loss. The Directors' Report along with the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March 1924 was duly proposed and adopted.

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LD.

The annual general meeting of the Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd., was held at the Company's registered office, Iuxmi Building, Ballard Pier, Fort, Bombay, on Tuesday evening, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy presiding. On the motion of the Chairman seconded by Mr. J. B. Boman Behram the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"That a dividend of Rs. 4 per share on Ordinary Shares for the year ending 31st March, 1924, (to be paid out of the sum of Rs. 1,18,837-3-6 which it was at the last General Meeting decided to carry forward) as recommended by the Directors be declared and paid at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Tuesday the 14th October, 1924, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) excluding Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, to the shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on this date.

COTTON CONSUMPTION IN JAPAN.

Consumption of raw cotton in Japan during June amounted to 158,000 bales. For the six months ending June, 30, 1924, Japan consumed 940,000 bales, or 279,000 bales less than during the first six months of 1923. These figures relate to about 92 per cent of the total number of spindles in Japan.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

GOVERNOR LAYS CORNER STONE OF HOSTEL.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 16.

An interesting function was performed here this evening when His Excellency the Governor of Bombay laid the Corner Stone of the Hostel for "students belonging to communities backward in education" specially erected by the Ferguson College authorities.

His Excellency arrived at the amphitheatre at 3 p.m. and was received among others by Shrimant Sir Gangadharrao alias Balasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Chief of Miraj (Senior), Sir Mahadeo Chaubal, and Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Principal of the Ferguson College.

Sir Gangadharrao Patwadhan, Vice President of the Deccan Education Society which is the institution that is running the College, welcomed Sir Leslie Wilson in a short speech after which Sir Mahadeo requested His Excellency to perform the ceremony of laying the Corner-stone.

The history of the achievements in the field of education registered by the Deccan Education Society was given in a succinct speech by the Secretary of the Society before the Corner-stone was laid. Since its foundation in 1884, the Ferguson College had become a cosmopolitan institution especially patronised by students belonging to communities backward in education. The College authorities had always under contemplation the provision of suitable hostel accommodation for all classes of students and as nearly 400 applicants were disappointed every year, they approached Government for financial help which was forthcoming in August 1919, in the form of a building grant of Rs. 150,000 on condition that an equal amount was raised by the recipients. Thanks to the ready and sympathetic response of the Deccan Sardars and Ruling Princes as well as the Head of the Presidency himself the requisite amount was raised and the long cherished desire of the College authorities to carry out in practice the true ideals of University education, the imbibing of the truth of life in surroundings of 'student equality', was fulfilled.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Addressing those present Sir Leslie Wilson said that he must begin by congratulating their Secretary on the remarkable skill with which he had succeeded in enlisting the sympathy and support of so many contributors in the present hard times and of Government itself. As they were all aware, Government was committed to a very heavy programme of expenditure on primary education and to a substantial increase of expenditure on secondary education. In the ordinary course, the hostel scheme would receive a grant of one quarter of the cost, but Government had been so impressed with the importance of providing these hostels for members of the backward communities that it had sanctioned a grant at double the usual rate. His Excellency sincerely congratulated the Deccan Education Society on the organized effort it was making to enable boys to receive a complete education under its auspices from the infant class right up to the University. It was gradually (and mainly by the spread of education) that they could bring the backward communities into line with the advanced classes and he heartily approved the endeavours they were making in that direction. The hostel which was now about to be built showed that their Society appreciated the importance of residence at college as opposed to daily attendance to students whose poverty was their only fault. Such an institution must prove an inestimable boon and all who had helped to bring it to fruition must feel a glow of satisfaction if they had enabled one backward student to fulfil his youthful ambitions.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

	12 to 1 0/0.	1 to 2 0/0.	2 to 3 0/0.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	500		490
Bombay Cotton ex-divi. ..	605		590
Bombay Dyeing	845-65-35-45	30-50-837-8	40-25-836-4
Century	450-52-8-37-8	42-8-435	30-427-8
Nagpur	580-65	63-12-70-565	57-8-561-4
Colaba	195-87-8	92-8-190	87-8-85-188-12
Crescent ex-divi	286-4-90-80	75-82-3-280	75-276-4
Indore ex divi	440-45-35	32-8-35-431-4	30-18-12-421-4
Kohinoor	1425		1425
New Great	440-47-8-35	27-8-37-8-428-12	30-26 4-433-12
Pearl ex-divi.	623-12-15	10-15-607-8	2-8-611-4
Phoenix ex-xdivi.	600		570
Bharucha	125		126-4
Simplex	300-20-300	2-8-305	300-285-293-12
Swan ex-divi.	900		900
Swadesh	640-27-8-17-8	5-25-618-12	20-10-615
Pabni ex-divi.	405	400	395
Fazal ex-d vi.	965-80-65	60-65-957 8	60-65-970
Mathuradas	240		240
Tata Mill	275		270
Globe	70		70
Mysore ex-divi.	122-8		121-4
Madhavji	290-87-8	90-280	2 2-8
Finlay ex-divi.	695		695
Gokak	115		112-8
Edward Sassoon	220		210
Meyer Sassoon	155		150
Alcock	245	40-245	230
Bombay Burma Old ex-divi.	325		330
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	91-4		91-4
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	77-8		82-4
Bundi Cement	11-12		11-8
Central E. Mining	28		28
Indian Cement	55		55
Tata Steel Ordy.	17		17
Tata Steel Defd. ..	70-67-8	66-4-55	65-64-6

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, September 18.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

525-20—Pandia and Co, Hurgowindas Tulsidas v Maneckbai widow and anr, Shroff and V.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4417-21—Jamsetji R and D. Lakhmidas Narandas v Nagindas Vijbhukhandas, Edgelow G W and Co.

4222-21—Purmanand C and J, Bhagwandas Rupchand v Maneckji Nasserwanji Adajania and another, Madhowji and Co.

95-21—In Person Chunilal Ranchoddas Desai v Dalsukhbhai Wadilal Virchand, Bhaishanker K and G.

3255-20—Bhaishanker K and G, Viramdrarai Chandraprasad another v Yeshwantprasad Hariprasad and others, Manchershaw and N, Amin and D.

3277-21—Wadia G and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd v Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.

4220-21—Mulla and M, G Otaki and Co, v C. Pestonji and Kesnavlal Ardeshir H D and Co.

3553-21—Mulji Th. and Co, Nathuram Ghasiram Singhani v Vithaldas Motiram Gupta and another, N C Dalal and Co., G B Pandya.

3733-21—N C Dalal and Co., Vithaldas Motiram Gupta v Nathuram Son of Shasiram, Mulji Th. and Co.

820-22—N C Dalal and Co, Vithaldas Motiram Gupta v Singhani Ghasiram Nathuram, Mulji Th. and Co.

217-18—Mulla and M, Messrs. Mamraj Ramjbhagat v Messrs Shibamal Ramchandra, Kharas and Co.

1658-20—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Hemraj Valji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2645-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Kaserbai widow and ors v Bhagwandas Hiralal Gandhi and anr, Crawford B and Co.

2810-22—Crawford B and Co, Bhagwandas Hiralal Gandhi and anr v Kesarbai widow and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3251-22—Vachha and Co, Rukabdas Oomaji and Co v Pandurang Bhasker Rege Dabholker and J.

3283-22—Khandwalla and C, Magan D Vengatesan v Chotalal Kothari and Co, Amin and D.

3298-22—Captain and V, Bai Dhanbai Cooverji Doctor v Bai Pirojbai widow and ors, Kharas and Co, Shamrao M and H.

3306-22—Pandia and Co, Rahimtoola Jivraj v Jamsetji R Driver, Vachha and Co.

3308-22—Craigie B and C, Alice Maude Roberts and anr v A D Shanks, Little and Co.

3315-22—Dubash and Co, Toharmal Uttamchand v Bunwarilal Jeewanram, Kanga and Co.

3322-22—Mulji Th and Co, Manekbai Chaganlal v Govindlal Bhailal and ors, Jamsedji R and D.

3323-22—Daphtary F and D, Joseph Francis Raphal D Almeda and ors v Rajaram Tukaram, Amin and D.

3324-22—Tyabji D and Co, Chogmal Ratanchand and Co v Stanley Longford and Co, Surveyor and Co.

3330-22—Craigie B and C, David Campbell Paton and ors v N K Jayaker and Co, Motichand and D.

3340-22—Madhowji and Co, Kanji Ludha and ors v Purshotam Rattansy, Jamsedji R and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1131-13—Patell and E Rahimtulla Meheralli and others, v Kassambhai Alibhoy, Payne and Co.

183-16—Payne and Co, Khensabai widow, v Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Patell and E, Payne and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

2571-20—Thakoredas and Co, Ramkison Kesserdew v Kisanram Jivanram, Merwanji K and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

268-24—Divekar and B, Gopal Kala, Babul Raghowji and Sons and another, Thakoredas and D, Mulji Th and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

1901-24—Mehta L and Co, N H Moos, v Harakhchand Chunilal, Amarchand and M.

LONG CAUSES.

606-19—N C Dalal and Co, Vithaldas Karsondas, Dalsukhbhai Wadilal and others, Bhaishanker K and G.

1832-24—H L Shawe, Lionel Haran Worrall v Richardson and Cruddas, Crawford B and Co.

1567-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulam Husein Ratansey Nanji v Abdullabhai Lalji and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

2463-24—Merwanji K and Co, Khatizaba Shaikh Adam v Haji Mahoemd Cassum Mooraj and ors, Crawford B and Co.

2936-19—Raghvaya N and Co, Esakbhai Ebrahim v Adamally Rahimbhoy.

1623-19—Mehta L and Co, Kamrudin Mahomed Cassum v Ramjanally Ebrahim and others, Payne and Co, Mehta L and Co.

2000-19—Jamsedji R and D, Mararji Kallianji v Gadmal Gunmanmal, Bhaishanker K and G.

1378-14—Payne and Co, Manmohandas Ramji and Co v Mohanji Kanji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

253-16—N C Dalal and Co Mahomed Yusuf Jacob and another v Bai Ayishabai widow and others, Jehangir G and B, Jamsedji R and D, Little and Co.

3084-19—Mulla and M, Messrs Khemaldas Kalyandas v Messrs J Balamal, Amin and D.

951-21—Motichand and D, Gopaldas Tricumji v Dayal Shamji and others.

1955-24—Matubhai J and M, Chooharmal Kimatram v Lalji Ghelabhai and Co., Payne and Co.

2250-21—Wadia G and Co, The Bank of Tai wan Ltd v Mirajmal Motilal and Co, Shaw and Co, Edgelow G W & Co.

S-C-Ct-12/286-18—Manilal and Co, Byramji Hormusji, v Maneckbai widow and another, Mulla and M, Edgelow G W and Co.

A Secunderabad message of September 16th says:—"A trooper named Fitz Williams was found on a path near the wireless station Trimulghorry this afternoon by two troopers of his own regiment. He was dead with his throat cut and a blood strained razor was found near by. The inquest has been adjourned till to-morrow for the evidence of the two men who found the body"—A.P.

ANNIVERSARY OF VIJAYA DHARMA SURI.

A BOMBAY OBSERVANCE.

The Jain Swayam Sevak Mandal celebrated the second anniversary day of the passing away of the renowned saint, Vijaya Dharma Suri, last Friday at the Godiji Temple, Byculla, in the presence of Pandits Shri Labhvijayji, Shri Lalitvijayji and Shri Kantivijayji before a large assemblage of Jains and non-Jains. Many Hindu ladies and girls of Jain schools likewise attended. Mr. M. N. Kharidia having read the note of invitation, Dr. Motilal Shah dwelt at length on the career of the late lamented Jain preceptor to honour whose memory he was glad to note there were present that day Jain spiritual leaders belonging to diverse sects which did not always mutually co-operate. St. Vijaya Dharma Suri had removed misunderstanding regarding their faith among Western scholars and had shed lustre on Jainism and exalted thereby the position of its votaries among the followers of great religious teachers. Dr. Motilal went on to enumerate the long travels, all performed on foot, by his late Master and the Jain College and other institutions which came into being at his instance and personal care. Mr. G. K. Nariman, as a non-Jain student of the religion and admirer of the deceased divine, thanked the convener of the meeting for giving him an opportunity to express his reverence for the great son of India who contributed to the elevation of his countrymen by the threefold measure of enlightening the European and American savants, not on of whom could conduct adequately researches into Jainism without the lamented Suriji's unerring and effective guidance, by unexalted social and religious tolerance and by reforms which contributed substantially, if indirectly, to the attainment of self-realization even in the political sphere. When he contemplated that austere life of self renunciation and devotion, the speaker could understand the influence which the doctrine and examples like the deceased's must have exercised on countries far remote from India. The Arab philosopher Abul Ala-al-Maari, for example, was inspired by humanitarian principles inculcated by the Jains and the Buddhists. He denounced the wearing of silks and pearls in his philosophical verses. Representatives of the Hindu philosophy of utter non-violence were known to be residing in Baghdad in the ninth century as described by the versatile polymath Jahez.

Mr. Chimanlal M. Shah quoted Professor Sylvain Levi's testimony to the late saint's being "One of the most impressive personalities I ever met within the whole world."

Mr. Amritlal Shah proposed and Mr. Chimanlal seconded an expression of thankfulness to the presiding divines, to Mr. Nariman, and those present on the occasion. The function which included songs by school girls concluded with a devotional recital by Pandit Shri Labhvijayji.

Muni Shri Indra Vijayji, the successor of the great Vijaya Dharma Suri, himself a leader of erudition and familiar with English, who is now out of Bombay has issued from the Indian Press, Allahabad, in commemoration of the occasion a most dainty volume of "Reminiscences of Vijaya Dharma Suri" with the financial help of the well known devotee Seth Todar Mal Bhandavat.

UNFOUNDED RUMOUR.

"PERFECT TRANQUILITY" IN HYDERABAD.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Sept. 16.

The Associated Press is informed on the highest authorities that there is no truth in the allegations that there has been rioting in the districts or that acute tension exists between Hindus and Musslims. Beyond an affray at a small toddy-dealer's shop, near the Residency Bazars, there has been absolutely no sign of disturbance anywhere since the Gulbarga riots. There is perfect tranquility in the city and suburbs.

BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

One Phial of 20 Pills Rs. 2 (V. P. Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM.

38 (F). Bairagimatam, Madras.

TESTIMONIAL.

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B. A. M. D., Ll. D., Ph. D., B. M. S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients, has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency, and other allied sexual disorders".

Tropical weakness and nerve troubles

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne gives back all the pleasures and joys of youth and health in fullest measure. In every part of the world it is recognized that

Dr. LALOR'S

Phosphodyne

is and has been for over 60 years the pre-eminently safe and sure cure for those ills affecting residents in hot climates. By its wonderful properties Phosphodyne increases the recuperative power of the individual that "down and out" feeling vanishes, the whole nervous system is flooded with vitality and you feel in "fine fettle" once again if you just rely on Dr Lalor's Phosphodyne. Of chemists everywhere.

B.S.A.

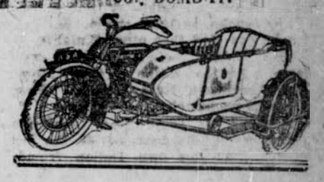
Motor Bicycles

THE need of every motor cyclist is amply catered for in the extensive B.S.A. range of models. Every model is a perfect production embodying highly-skilled workmanship and finest quality materials.

This Trade-mark appears on every genuine B.S.A. Motor Bicycle.

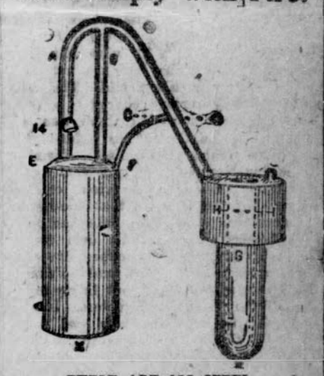
Illustrated Booklet free on application

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO., BOMBAY.



ICE.

Pure Ice without Ether or Ammonia, made at home simply with Fire.



THESE ARE ALL STEEL.

FIRST COST IS THE ONLY COST.

APPLY FOR FREE LIST TO

ALEX. BRAULT.

(Established at Calcutta since 1886)

7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE EAST FOR MANY NOVELTIES.

TITO-LANDI LAMPS

OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923.

FLAMME BLEU

PETROL AND KEROSINE STOVES.

OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923

PREMIUM BONDS.

BOOKLET Posted free on Application.

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. C.

Cloth bound, Price Rupees three.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," Rs. 2-8 as.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, G. T., MADRAS

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines, but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

God the Witness.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet, in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 Phial of liniment	2-8	excluding postal
1 Box of Pills	1-8	expenses, i. e. As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7/- and Rs. 9/- for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

The bottle of your Liniment Oil has proved me effective. So kindly send the same for a friend by V. P. P. at your earliest convenience and oblige.

RAHI RAM C/o RAM PRASHAD SHEO SUHAI
Rasala Bazaar, Old Anarkali, Lahore.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

I have tried your medicine and during eight days' treatment I have begun to experience a new life. And so I put an order to you for another three phials of pills and one phial of Liniment for my friend. So send it to me very soon on my address.

SHANTILAL,
Mount Abu.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

I have used your medicine and it has progressively cured me. So I give vent to my feelings of gratitude.

HUVALDAR LIMAR KHAN,
Multan-Tochi Co., No. 15, Miran Shah Cantt.

DEAR GHULAM AHMED SAHIB,

Your medicine has indeed given me a new life and pray for your long life.

CHARAN DASS C/o PARBHDIAL,
Pan-seller, Nabha State, Patiala Gate

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO —

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED, Pir, Gilanian St., 73, LAHORE. 4

Relieves immediately without injection.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

SANTAL MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. - Sold by all Chemists.

INDIGENOUS PAPER INDUSTRY

"NO PROTECTION WANTED."

Messrs. Khemraj Shrikrishnadas, proprietors of the Shri Venkateshwar Steam Press, Bombay, have submitted to the Tariff Board a strong representation against the extention of protection to the indigenous Paper Industry, in the course of which they say:—

Protection to indigenous Paper Industry as suggested by the Indian mills is not advisable owing to several reasons well-known to all interested in the welfare of the country. Some of them are as follows:—

Experience has proved that some of the mills produced good paper in pre-war time, but when during the critical time of the war, foreign paper could not be imported and a dearth was felt all over the country, the same mills began to manufacture very bad paper and raised the prices by leaps and bounds. The war time was an ideal time for the paper mills companies of India to show their dexterity and ingenuity by producing good quality of paper at a cheaper rate, but they utterly failed to avail themselves of the golden opportunity presented to them. On the contrary they distributed large dividends of over 50 per cent which have never been offered by any of the foreign concerns in the world. Instead of giving facilities to the public during the boom time—a Divine work indeed—they worshipped Mammon, and earned a vast amount of money unduly. The directors of the companies distributed the whole of their income of the boom time amongst the share-holders and in so doing they did not act wisely as they ought to have maintained a large Reserve Fund to enable them to develop their mills on modern lines. The keeping of a Reserve Fund for emergencies might have enabled the companies crying hoarse for protection to face the present depreciation, and other such critical moments in future.

India is very backward and poor in point of learning, and if paper is dearer owing to the privilege given to the Indian paper mills which will take undue advantage of the protection, its condition would grow worse. The progress which is being made in the field of literature will be checked. There will be dearth of books and news-papers which will only limit the spread of education Cheap literature which is the parent of all progress will be an impossibility. The present growing demand of paper owing to the spread of education will come to an end.

The increase in the cost of paper will kill the Printing Industry of the country and 50,000 Workers who earn their bread thereby would be compelled to starve on account of unemployment. The number of men employed in the paper mills is only 7,000 and so even in their flouring condition these mills cannot give work to so many men as the printing works supply.

The whole community of India, the merchants, the educationists, the princes and the peasants will curtail their requirements of paper if it is made dearer. It will be a curse to the commercial men as they will not reap the advantage of getting their advertisements printed at a cheaper rate. Thus the Printing Industry of the country which is in a critical condition, will still be in a deplorable condition.

INDUSTRY ALREADY ENJOYS PROTECTION

Since the paper mills of India have been manufacturing papers, they are never heard to have suffered loss and notwithstanding this fact they have never lessened the price of their products. In fact when they actually make profit even under unfavourable circumstances as they complain of, they ought to have come forward in open competition with the foreign manufacturers and secured ready customers in India by supplying them with their paper if not at a cheaper rate at least at an equal rate to that of the imported paper. But this was never done.

It is strange that foreign paper that is manufactured far away from India and imported by paying heavy freights and duties is sold at a cheaper rate than the Indian products manufactured at the door of the consumers. This fact does not justify the grant of any protection to the Paper Industry.

The present tariff is 15 per cent and this is increased to approximately 25 per cent on the cost of the imported paper by the practice of assessing duty upon the market price of the paper. Thus the indigenous paper already enjoys a heavy protective tariff tantamount to that afforded to most countries where protection is their declared policy. We may, therefore, say on the basis of this fact that the Indian mills have got a sufficient protection and, therefore, there is no necessity of giving more protection.

We are amongst the largest consumers of paper and have hitherto been buying for the most part Indian manufactured paper. From our experience we can say that the local paper mills do not manufacture the standard quality of paper. Their products lack in strength, colour and finish and so a great inconvenience is caused to the consumers and they always meet with depreciation at their hands.

In the end we submit that if any protection asked for is to be given to the Indian paper mills, they will undoubtedly, as the past experience shows, monopolise the paper trade and will never be sympathetic enough to do good to the public by a cheap supply of goods and hence the result will be much more deplorable than ever.

If therefore the Board at all considers that the Paper Industry suffers at present the Government may be asked to contribute just to make up the suffered loss, and make arrangements to manipulate and control the free workings of the Directors in regard to the distribution of their commissions, remunerations and profits etc., which must be restricted at all costs to a reasonable limit for the protection of the paper trade. The policy of protection must be maintained on the basis of mutual benefit both to the manufacturers and the consumers and—to encourage one at the sacrifice of the other is always objectionable. Hence the question of protection for Paper Industry must be put off under the present circumstances.

SAFEGUARD YOUR CHILDREN

Against Hot Weather Ailments By Keeping Baby's Own Tablets In Your Home.

It is foolish to give medicine to children who do not need it. But neglect is dangerous when the little ones show signs of sickness, especially during the hot months, for what appears to be a slight indisposition may rapidly develop into serious or even fatal illness at this time of year.

Most of the ailments of infants and young children arise from disordered stomach and bowels. It is by gently yet efficiently cleansing the bowels and sweetening the stomach that Baby's Own Tablets ward off attacks of cholera infantum, diarrhoea and dysentery, relieve colic, indigestion, croup and colds, reduce fever. They also alleviate the pains of teething, expel worms, soothe the nerves and quickly bring peaceful sound health-restoring sleep in a perfectly natural way.

Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed free from opiates and narcotics, and can do nothing but good to even the youngest infant. This wonderful children's tonic is entirely vegetable and not touched by hand in course of preparation. Of chemists, at 14 annas the vial. E. Williams Medicine Co. Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co.

Bears' "Specials"

PURE Virginia Cigarettes De Luxe

Have now been

Reduced

TO

Rs. 1/- PER TIN of 50

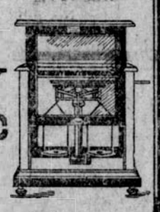
Original Standard of Quality absolutely maintained

THOS. BEAR & SONS (India) Ld.

WM AVERY LTD

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

FOR LABORATORY AND SCIENTIFIC BALANCES



DOUGALL Rd BALLARD EST BOMBAY

Ford CLOCK

FORD SPECIAL RIM WIND DASH CLOCK.

Designed for Ford—but Good for Any Car. — Rs. 35-0

We offer a special high grade rim-wind auto clock to be used on Ford and similar cars. This clock cannot be stolen as a special Key is required to unlock it. To turn the hands, unscrew the rim and move the hands with fingers. Made of brass, with 2½-inch dial. Finish: black and brass, or black and nickel. Dial silver with black numerals. RIM WIND.

Rs. 35-0 each.

The

ADVANCE MOTOR Co.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Wire: "Automotive." Phone No. 26106.

GROSSMITH'S

Wana-Ranee Reg.

Perfume of Ceylon

LOVERS of sweet scents describe Wana-Ranee as a dream of Oriental fragrance.

WANA-RANEE FACE POWDER

is adherent and unobtrusive, and delicately perfumed.

WANA-RANEE TOILET CREAM

(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.

Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Soap, Hair Lotion.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors,

J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.,

LONDON.

Representative:

WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY.

YOUR HOROSCOPE.

LIFE-READING—For one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading Rs. 5. Whole Life-Reading in details Rs. 8. State Year, month, day and hour of birth or send copy of Horoscope. Testimonials from all quarters. One year's weekly predictions for Businessmen, Rs. 8. Apply to:—B. R. SREENIVASAYYA, Oil Mill St., Mysore. R11099

LOOK! LOOK!

KESARI'S

LODHRA FOR LADIES'

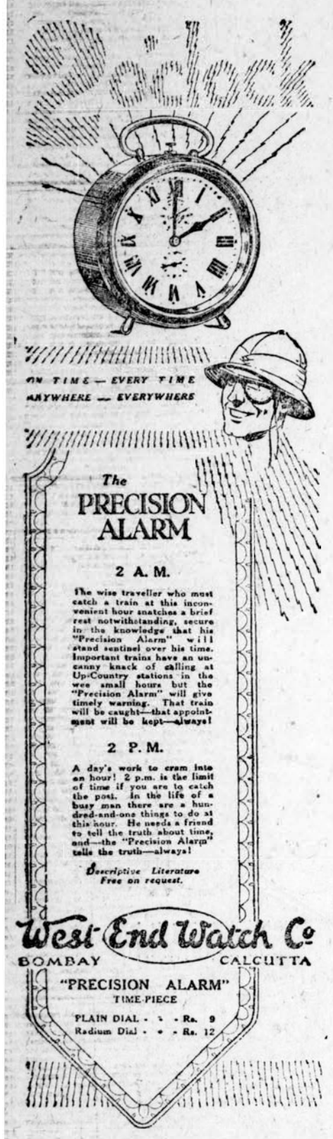
Troubles and Disorders

Ask your Chemist or

KESARI KUTEERAM,

Indian Chemists and Druggists, Egmore, MADRAS.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017



The PRECISION ALARM

2 A.M.

The wise traveller who must catch a train at this inconvenient hour snatches a brief rest notwithstanding, secure in the knowledge that his "Precision Alarm" will stand sentinel over his time. Important trains have an uncanny knack of calling at Up-Country stations in the wee small hours, but the "Precision Alarm" will give timely warning. That train will be caught—that appointment will be kept—always!

2 P.M.

A day's work to cram into an hour! 2 p.m. is the limit of time if you are to catch the post. In the life of a busy man there are a hundred-and-one things to do at this hour. He needs a friend to tell the truth about time, and—the "Precision Alarm" tells the truth—always!

Descriptive Literature Free on request.

West End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

"PRECISION ALARM"
TIME-PIECE
PLAIN DIAL - - - Rs. 9
Radium Dial - - - Rs. 12

Add these new records to your collection.

GEORGE GROSSMITH
12-inch Double-sided Plum Label, Rs. 4-12

Any old night is a wonderful night—"To-night's the Night"
DE GROOT AND THE PICCADILLY ORCHESTRA
They didn't believe me—"To-night's the Night" } C. 1150

LESLIE HENSON AND MOYA MANNERING
10-inch Double-sided Plum Label, Rs. 3-8

Meet me round the corner—"To-night's the Night"
I'd like to bring my Mother—"To-night's the Night" } B. 1819

HAWAIIAN MUSIC
10-inch Double-sided Plum Label, Rs. 3-8
IRENE WEST ROYAL HAWAIIANS

Ainahau
Meleana—Hulu } B. 4598

FERERA AND FRANCHINI

Drowsey Head . . . . . Medley Waltz
Wild Flower . . . . . Waltz } B. 4594

DANCE MUSIC
10-inch Double-sided Plum Label, Rs. 3-8
THE ROMAINE ORCHESTRA

It's you, dear . . . . . Fox Trot
Goo Goo . . . . . Fox Trot } B. 1835

All Scotch . . . . . One-Step
Ala Moana . . . . . Fox Trot } B. 1836

PAUL WHITEMAN AND HIS ORCHESTRA

Arcady . . . . . Fox Trot
WARING'S PENNSYLVANIANS
Forever . . . . . Fox Trot } B. 1833

THE VIRGINIANS

Whose Izzy is he . . . . . Fox Trot
Scissor Grinder Joe . . . . . Fox Trot } B. 1832

The records listed above are selected from the September Supplementary List, a copy of which can be obtained from any authorised dealer.

The Gramophone Company, Limited

Post Box 48 CALCUTTA
Post Box 118 BOMBAY
No. 346

"His Master's Voice"

HAVE NOW ARRIVED IN FULL FORCE AND PREPARED TO MEET THE EXISTING BIG DEMAND.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND AND REGULARLY IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

Re. 1/- PER TIN OF 50 IN BOMBAY.

W. A. & A. C. CHURCHMAN.
Sole Proprietors in India
IMPERIAL TOBACCO Co. of INDIA Ltd.

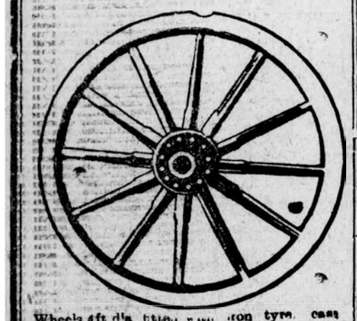
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The Ideal Cooker for the House: Apply for free catalogue —

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.,
No. B. 01, P.O. Thalakwadi, Belgaum
Bombay agents: G. S. Ranade and Co., Girgaum Tram Road, opp. Govt. Stables

FREE A FREE
Medical Book of 116 Pages.
IT IS A TUTOR FOR YOUTH
77 (A), Harrison Road, .. CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE
ARMY TRANSPORT CART WHEEL 4FT DIA; ALSO COMPLETE CART



Wheels 4ft dia fitted with iron tyre, cast iron hub, wooden spokes Rs. 50. per pair with axle F. O. R. BOMBAY.
Also Army Transport Carts, wooden body 6ft. x 3ft. removable sides with yoke, pole complete Rs. 100. each F. O. R. Bombay.
Steel body carts out of stock.
TERMS 25% with order, balance by V.P.P. or through Bank
Only a few pairs of ARTILLERY WHEELS 5 ft. dia., brass hub at Rs. 100 per pair with axle f.o.r. Bombay.
APPLY TO
N V. VELMOHAMED
159-161, Khoja Mohala, BOMBAY, No. 4
Telephone No. 24326
Telegraphic Address: "VISITOR, Bombay.

A Famous Family Medicine

GOOD HEALTH, no doubt, is often a heritage, but it is just as often a matter of cultivation.

Many healthy families have not been endowed with exceptionally strong constitutions and the fact that their members keep remarkably free from disease and live to a good old age is largely due to the sensible way in which they attend to questions of health.

They keep their digestive organs in good order. Any sign of stomach trouble or constipation is immediately dealt with by means of the World's Family Medicine.

Keep a box of Beecham's Pills in the house and make use of them whenever your health or that of any member of the family needs attention.

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere in boxes, at As. 8, As. 12 and Rs. 2 each.

SAVINGS FOR SCHOOLBOYS

School boys take interest in HOME SAVINGS BANK account of the
CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
They learn the habit of thrift from young age and this will enable them to be good citizens and prosperous Business-men in their future career.
STUDY YOUR
HOME SAVINGS SAFE SCHEME.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

TRY A CAKE OF
MYSORE SANDAL SOAP.

The ingredients of MYSORE SANDAL SOAP are wholly indigenous These soaps are made by the most up-to-date scientific appliances and Machinery
MYSORE SANDAL SOAPS are never placed in the market without CAREFUL TEST and every chip of the soap carries with it the hallmark of purity and efficacy.
MADE BY
THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY,
BANGALORE.
Obtainable every where.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.